FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA REPORTS ALBANIANS KILLED IN GERMANY

AU200957 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Unattributed report: "The Great Serbs Are Killing Kosovo's Sons"]

[Text] According to the West German agency DPA, the Kosovars Bardosh Gervalla, Jusuf Gervalla and Kadri Zeka [as heard] were killed in the village of Untergruppenbach near Stuttgart city in West Germany late at night on Sunday, 19 January. According to West German official sources, the attack occurred on Sunday night only shortly after the three Kosovars came out of a garage in a car. The armed killers opened fire on the car and killed Kadri Zeka, 28, and Bardosh Gervalla, 31. Jusif Gervalla, 36, was seriously wounded and later died in the hospital.

DPA, AFP and AP, reporting the killing of the three Albanians, emphasized that according to the declarations of the West German security officials in Stuttgart and the local criminal investigation services, Jusuf Gervalla accused the Yugoslav secret police of being behind these three killings, before dying in hospital. However, in its report on the killing of the three Kosovars TANJUG called this a settling of accounts among emigrants, an expression which we have often heard from the major Yugoslav and Kosovo leaders when oppressive and terrorist measures against Albanians in Yugoslavia are involved.

ZERI I POPULLIT REVIEWS NEW HOXHA BOOK

AU191337 Tirana ATA in English 1130 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Outstanding Enrichment of the History of the National-Liberation War, Source of Lessons for the Future (on the book with memoirs by Comrade Enver Hoxha 'The Anglo-American Threat to Albania'") -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 Jan (ATA) -- "ZERI I POPULLIT" publishes today an article on the book with memoirs by Comrade Enver Hoxha, "The Anglo-American Threat to Albania". The article which has been written by Prof. Arben Puto stresses that its special value rests on the fact that it has been devoted to some of the fundamental problems of the foreign policy and diplomatic activity of the national-liberation movement both during the time of the war and right after its coming to an end. It is about questions of cardinal importance, the overcoming of which was imposed by the very difficult and complicated situation of all that period.

The article points out that in his book Comrade Enver Hoxha not only identifies the Anglo-American threat to Albania with the policy of the two big powers of the West, but also analyses and follows it from one moment to another, from one stage to another, providng you with the compass so as to be orientated in the blind alleys of the imperialist diplomacy. Likewise, Comrade Enver Hoxha brings to the fore also the historic roots of the anti-Albanian policy of the big European powers.

So we have to do not merely with isolated stands and actions, improvised in the concrete conditions of the Second War, but with a platform of the foreign policy of these powers towards the "weaker" and the "little ones". It is the traditional policy of trampling underfoot the most elementary rights of the peoples, transactions and intrigues at their expense, a policy which finds its more complete and typical expression in the treatment of the Albanian question by the British diplomacy.

It is not fortuitous, the author writes that the national-liberation war was faced, since its first steps, with the British diplomacy.

Since the first stage of war, as Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, the once British Premier Churchill launched the slogan "Set Europe Ablaze", which was a program of action aiming at all the European countries occupied by the Fascist powers.

Comrade Enver Hoxha points out the two aims of this slogan: one, to kindle the fire in the rear lines of the occupiers; the other, to put out the fire of the mass national liberation movements, organized and led by the communist parties. The final unproclaimed aim was that following the war the whole Europe remain in the capitalist orbit.

It also follows from the British sources that one of the first experimentations made in the context of this program has been that in the direction of Albania. Comrade Enver Hoxha's book reflects concisely the initial activities especially during 1940-1941 of the offices of British intelligence service in the neighbouring countries, activities which aimed at creating an insurgent movement of British brand in Albania.

What emerges clearly from the work by Comrade Enver Hoxha is in all its activity London was inclined to treat of the Albanian question in the agenturial line.

The long-term British plans considered our country as a reserve card to eventually be exchanged at the stage of the distribution of the trophy of the war.

By the end of 1942, due to the vigorous development of events in Albania (the repercussion of the founding of the communist party and the Peza conference, etc) reached also the British capital, according to the expression of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the book "the interest of Britain turned to alarm". It was forced to make the known statement on the recognition of the independence to Albania. But even this statement did not change in essence the stand of Britain. It marked no evolution in the methods and the criteria in regard to the handling of the Albanian question, except for leaving the path open to the reexamination of the border in favour of the Balkan clientele of Britain. As is described in the "Memoirs" it sent to Albania in the spring of 1943, its first officers- McLean with company, but their "military missions" were a continuation of the agentural activity.

In this situation it was important that our stand be clearly defined; therefore, Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the instruction of principled importance that the British "missionaries" should well understand that the country has its own masters, that "it is not easy to enter the partisan zones, because they are not inns with open doors". The arrival of General Davies in October 1943 did not mark any change in the stand of Britain. As soon as he arrived, he, too, reiterated that he was only "military man" and not "politician". As Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, the British "made every effort to avoid giving the slightest sign that they might officially recognize our national-liberation war". The same stand would be repeated later on (particularly at the time of Permet congress and the talks with the delegation of our army in Bari) and this would even become the line jointly adopted by th Anglo-American "allies" particularly for Albania: everything in the line of the army.

In fact, such a stand as the book makes it clear, masked a definite policy towards our country and movement. The British officers and following them the U.S. ones combined in their activity the merely underground tasks, the espionage and counter-espionage actions with the political missions in backstage: Certainly they came here to carry out a policy: to undermine the national liberation movement, to rob of the victories of our party, to prepare the ground for the revenge of reactionary forces.

Passing onto the events following the liberation of the country, it clearly comes out from Comrade Enver Hoxha's memoirs that the Anglo-American "allies" continue the same policy, they do this in two major lines: in regard to the destablization of the political situation at home and the diplomatic isolation and boycotting of our state power. In order to reach the first target, the "military" and "civil" missionaires who come here in large numbers had been charged with duties.

It strikes one's eyes that the Americans appear on stage step by step; the tested agent Fultz, who has great hopes in his "pupils" and "the boys" he has long ago left here, joins the dance. But threads are cut one after the other. Neither the threats through "hunger" by the "charity" organizations, military laison and UNRRA nor the pressures to "recognize" the government come to their assistance. The December 2, 1945 elections are a brilliant victory for our state power and an irreparable defeat for the Anglo-American allies.

The denial of the rights of Albania as an ally state in the Second World War, its boycotting in different international instances, are acts of revenge, manifestations of the "punitive" course of the big power, which once more bring to the fore the hostile nature of the Anglo-American policy towards Albania. Our people's republic, under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, smashed the diplomatic blockade, raising higher the name and the prestige of our country, Prof. Arben Puto writes in conclusion.

PLANNING OFFICIAL REVIEWS 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS

AU081520 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Interview with Gjon Gorishti, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commssion -- date and place not given]

[Summary] In 1981, the country's economic potential was further strengthened on the basis of the greater dimensions assumed by extended socialist reproduction. The country's social product increased about 6 percent over 1980 and the national income by over 6 percent. On the basis of the AWP's correct economic policy, the process of industrialization was furthered. Industrial production is expected to be fulfilled in accordance with the plan and to be over 7 percent more than in 1980 and is above the average annual growth rate registered during the past 5-year period. The structure of industrial production has been further improved through the commissioning of new plants and the better utilization of the country's resources.

Rapid progress was made particularly in further strengthening our power industry, the mining industry, the engineering industry, as well as in the mass consumer industry. The needs of the economy and of the people were met with a considerable number of new products. As a result of the persistent efforts of the cooperativist peasantry and other agricultural workers, agricultural production in 1981 is expected to be about 7 percent more than in 1980. The percentage is even higher for someproducts such as corn, sunflower, sugar beet, vegetables, milk, eggs and fruit. The country's entire need for bread grains was again fully met by domestic production. The progress of agriculture was accompanied by a further improvement in the socialist relations in the countryside on the basis of the revolutionary initiatives of the cooperativist peasantry to herd together their private livestock, thus making a very important advance in the further consolidation of cooperativist property.

The volume of investments effected in 1981 is expected to reach the sum of 4.4 billion leks, or 2.5 percent more than in 1980. Several projects were completed during 1981. These achievements also made possible a constant increase in our exports, despite the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement. During 1981 the purchasing power of the population was further increased. Retail trade increased 3 percent and the volume of communal services increased about 9 percent over 1980. Culture, education and science were raised to a higher level and the health service was improved.

New prospects are opening up in 1982 for the country's socialist construction. An even more rapid advance is expected in all branches of the economy. Even greater material and financial assets will be invested in the branches of the production sector and in the social and cultural sectors. New and important national projects will be constructed and put into operation, thus further strengthening the independent development of our economy. There will be a considerable increase in the number of workers employed in the economy for the first time and the material and cultural standard of the working masses will be further raised.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES SOFIA STUDENTS 7 DECEMBER

AU131630 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 7 December meeting of BCP Politburo with Bulgarian students]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jan (BTA) -- In a speech delivered at the traditional meeting of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on the occasion of the student's holiday, Mr Todor Zhivkov has said: "For us a party and state leadership, as a party and public, it is of paramount importance to be well aware of the acting social contradictions, to discover them in due time and to do our best to overcome them."

Today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA MLADEZH carry a shorthand record of the speech of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, delivered on December 7th, 1981.

In the speech published on two full pages, Mr Todor Zhivkov dwells on some topical questions pertaining to Bulgaria's sociopolitical development and on the work to fulfil the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Elaborating on the matter of self-criticism in the country's management, he emphasizes that irrespective of the successes scored the BCP does not close its eyes to the pending problems, to the difficulties and shortcomings, its attitude to its work is always sober and self-critical.

The Bulgarian first leader stresses: "A socialist state which does not criticize itself, which conceals the difficulties and shortcomings, does not reveal and does not make use of all kinds of resources, cannot develop successfully, it is doomed to failure." He points out that criticism and self-criticism are an extremely important factor, a lawful regularity and driving force, without which the big and complicated problems of the country's development cannot be solved. Self-criticism is neither fashion, a whim, nor passion, Mr Zhivkov notes. "It is about the profound essence of the party, of the socialist state, about one of their most typical features. The question is extremely serious and it concerns both the party as a leading and guiding force and the socialist system."

At the same time Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes that criticism and self-criticism in socialist Bulgaria are not from the positions of pessimism, stagnancy and failure, but they lean on Bulgaria's great successes.

Much prominence is given in the speech to the question of contradictions in the socialist society. After giving a theoretical argumentation of the existence of contradictions at the present stage of development of the socialist society, Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that they are not antagonistic and their revealing and overcoming does not lead to liquidation but, on the contrary, to consolidation of the socialist system. He emphasized: "The CC of the BCP has attached and is attaching great importance to contradictions in this country, it is always trying to reveal them, to analyze them duly and to map out complex measures for their consistent overcoming. We are led by the conception that this is a substantial precondition for the correct defining and materializing of the general line, of the strategy and tactics of the party." Mr Zhivkov emphasizes that it is of paramount importance for the Bulgarian party and state leadership and for the entire Bulgarian public to be well aware of the acting social contradictions, to reveal them in due time and to do their best to overcome them. Mr Zhivkov said: "Without at least underestimating the work on restricting the negative effects of some contradictions or other, we took up the crucial thing, namely the overcoming aftereffects." In this complex approach, he stresses, the deep meaning of the new theoretical developments and the practical tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress line.

Further on in his speech the Bulgarian party and state leader elaborates on the problems of the material-technical base of the developed socialism, of the socialist ownership at the present stage, of the central-decentralism ratio in social management, of the economic approach and its mechanism -- problems in the solving of which new contradictions appear, the new and the old start fighting.

Speaking on the question of socialist property and its keeping, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the correct approach to the contradictions in that sphere requires an explanation of the rights, the obligations and the tasks of the state as an owner and of the labour teams, which are running the socialist property. He stresses that at present an order has been established under which the functions of the state will not extend over the direct management of property. Measures are being outlined to give the labour teams full possibility to run the socialist property with a maximum of efficiency, to multiply it and also promote it in the best interests of the state, the people and in their own interests.

On the question of the contradiction between the new and high requirements posed by the building up of the mature socialism in regard to the production forces and the public labour productivity, on the one hand, and the level achieved in Bulgaria of the material-technical base on the other, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the material and technical base at the present stage does not fully correspond to the demands of the construction of the advanced socialist society, to the complete disclosure of the advantages of advanced socialism and especially to the achievement of a labour efficiency higher than that under capitalism. This contradiction, said Mr Todor Zhivkov, can be overcome through the building of a material and technical base adequate to the advanced socialist society and that is why the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party set down the following basic tasks: the construction of a material and technical base through the transfer of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, especially the transfer of the achievements of complex automatization and mechanization into practice and through a wider use of both the Bulgarian and foreign experience.

On the question of the contradiction between centralism and decentralism in the management of society, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the 12th BPC Congress has approved important measures to raise the self-initiative of enterprises, of labour teams, of settlement systems, of all the local units. He says that the improvement of planning activity through the new economic approach, the enhancement of the role of the counter-plan with the active participation of labour teams, the introduction of a team organization of labour of a new type, etc, are all of them measures meant to further the improvement of social management in Bulgaria, to further the unfolding of socialist democracy.

Todor Zhivkov spoke also about the contradictions between the state and the cooperative forms of socialist ownership, the overcoming of which is now in progress, and about the team organization of labour.

He dwelt also on the so-called "contradictions of subjective nature." "There are contradictions," says Mr Todor Zhivkov, "which are due to subjective causes, to errors and disadvantages, due to a wrong style of work and management on the part of leading cadres and individual institutions. These contradictions, bred by the manifestations of subjectivism, are the ones that cause enormous damage and they should be decisively surmounted," says Mr Todor Zhivkov. He points out that a characteristic feature in the approach of the Bulgarian Communist Party to social and cultural processes is that the party not only pays attention to the existing contradictions, but that it sees to it that these do not turn into a source of social distortions and concussions.

Much space in the speech to the Bulgarian party leader and head of state is dedicated to the distribution of the national income. Todor Zhivkov says that at present about 25 percent of the national income are funnelled into the construction of new capacities and into expanding the material and technical base of the reproduction process. Thus 75 percent go into the "salary" fund which is distributed according to the quantity and the quality of labour, and into public funds which are used by the entire population. Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that at present, in the first stage of the communist society, still preconditions do not objectively exist for the manufacture of enough material and cultural goods to meet completely and comprehensively the demands of every member of the society. He stresses at the same time that an equality has been achieved for all people in the sphere of labour -- the equal right of every member of society to work and to receive according to the quantity and the quality of his labour. "The main source of income for the working people should be the remuneration they receive according to the quantity and the quality of his labour," said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "There is no capitalist state in the world distributing its national income in such a just manner."

Analysing the present stage of the country's development, he says that the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and the quality of labour should be correctly applied. "The task is to make every young man realize that he must work, that he cannot take as much as he wants but what he deserves in accordance with his personal contribution," says Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The Bulgarian leader spoke also about the reforms in the educational system currently in progress in the country, stressing that the target is for every student to acquire a profession in the course of education. He points to the need of furnishing the higher technical institutes, Sofia University and the institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences with modern apparatuses and equipment, and to the need of re-qualification of many of the lectures in the higher educational institutes.

Mr Todor Zhivkov also spoke before the students about the problems arising from the existence of the so-called "small justice" in society -- the thefts, red-tape, fawning, intercession, wasteful practices. Mr Todor Zhivkov said that a war has been waged against these practices through the bodies of legislation, state and popular control, the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the bodies of the court and the public prosecutor's office and mass organizations. "The reforms we are carrying out in our economy will to a major extent deal a blow to these practices with economic means" Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes.

On the same occasion he said that in the cases of team-work organization of labour when the working team is on a self-supporting basis and self-sufficiency, no one will ever be able to put the working team under the obligation to employ lazy workers, unqualified workers or workers unwilling to qualify.

"I am not saying that all measures we are taking and these we shall take in the future, will in a single sweep do away with the negative phenomena," says Mr Todor Zhivkov. "This cannot be. We are not doctrinaires, we are well aware that conditions do exist for the existence of the 'small justice.' It takes time to abolish these conditions. But this does not imply that we have become reconciled with the manifestations of the 'small justice.' No, we have waged and we must wage a war against it."

In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov said that "we rely upon our remarkable younger generation to help us in our energetic efforts against the negative phenomena in our society, to help us in enriching and multiplying the great justice of socialism."

PLO DELEGATION MEETS MILITARY LEADERS IN SOFIA

AU191605 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jan (BTA) -- A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here yesterday on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defence. The delegation is led by Mr Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the armed forces of the Palestine revolution and member of the Central Committee of "Al-Fatah."

The delegation has been received by the first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, Col-Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, and by the chief of the "Military-Administrative" Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Col Gen Velko Palin. Friendly talks of mutual interest were held.

FILIPOV REPORT TO PARTY AKTIV IN SOFIA 13 JAN

AU151454 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Report by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to a conference of the party's state, economic, and social activists in Bulgaria held in Sofia on 13 January entitled "Grisha Filipov on the Economic Mechanism of Management of Bulgarian National Economy"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA) -- The economic mechanism of management of the Bulgarian national economy in the eighth five-year period /1981-1985/ - this is the topic of the report delivered the day before yesterday by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers at the conference of this country's party, state, economic and public active members. The report was published here today.

The improvement of the new economic mechanism and its overall transfer into all branches as from January 1st, 1982 is a great political and economic event in the life of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people, Mr Grisha Filipov said. It sets the following tasks:

First - the most important, the whole production and reproduction process are to be all-roundedly and globally laid on an economic basis, the bureaucratic administrative units and the so-called "nobody's zones" in the relations between the separate activities and organization are to be done away with. Special importance is being attached to the all-round transfer into practice of the natural, economic links between the separate phases and units in the aggregate production process both on a horizontal and vertical line, by starting from the separate worker, working team, enterprise, agro-industrial complex, the county people's council's the ministries and departments and up to the Council of Ministers as a supreme executive body of the state.

Second - The transfer from extensive to intensive development of the Bulgarian economy is to be facilitated and stepped up.

Third - The combat for most strict regime of savings - against the waste of raw materials, energy and virgin materials, against the waste of labour and time, for the fullest utilization of the created material and technical base and especially of the industrial capacitites is to be unfolded on a large scale.

Fourth - Further unfolding of socialist democracy on an economic basis is to be reached. At that special attention should be paid to the part the workteam is to play in resolving all the basic questions related to the management of the economic unit.

Fifth - The general problem of the socialist development of the country - linking directly the public production with the market, is to be settled.

All these aims, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pointed out, are submitted to the main socio-economic task of the five year period - to resume the line of complex meeting the constantly growing material, spiritual and social demands of the people.

Explaining the principle of the effect of the economic mechanism of the management of the economy in the period mapped-out according to plan, Mr Grisha Filipov stressed that in principle it will be a repetition of the main, principal moments of the mechanism which has been in effect so far. The new mechanism, however, is more mature, more active and more accomplished. It has some new features, too.

The new moment in the economic mechanism adopted as from January the lst is, first of all, that it is all-embracing, valid for all production branches and all servicing activities, for the non-material sphere, for all superstructural activities science, administration, management, the Bulgarian Premier said.

Its second typical feature is the unity of the principles and aims on which this all-roundedness has been built. Now the mechanism is universal for all branches of public production and for the nonproduction spheres with regard to the principles and aims pursued with its content, implementation and realization.

The third characteristic feature of the new mechanism is the consistent application on an economic basis of the democratic centralism at all levels of management and in all phases of the reproduction process. A distribution of the functions, rights and responsibilities is being realized between the individual bodies and organizations in accordance with the formulation that the state is the owner of the socialist property, and the workteam - its keeper.

The fourth characteristic feature of the new mechanism is the all-round and steadier transfer into practice of the economic management of public production, taking into account the requirements of the law of value and the functioning of the commodity-money relations. The principle of what is necessary for society should meet with the interests of producers and to be attained mainly through economic means, is finally established.

The fifth characteristic feature of the mechanism is the establishing of the main principles and normatives on which the more proportionate, more harmonious development of society and of the national economy complex as a whole depend. Everything to do with the specific actions and decisions is being left in the hands of the economic organizatons and the workteams.

According to Mr Grisha Filipov, with the new mechanism of management the overall activity of all bodies and organisations is being every strongly oriented towards ensuring a greater end result, towards fast raising of the efficiency.

As the chairman of the Ministerial Council said, the new economic mechanism ensures a consistent application of the cost-effect system, of the full self-support of each economic organization, of each social activity. The aggregate profit becomes the only qualitative index being established for the economic organizatons with the state plan. Under the new conditions any economic organization which works inefficiently and counts on subsidies of the budget must not be tolerated. In the future subsidies will be granted as an exception only and they will be granted for a given term and under given conditions.

The strengthening of the cost-effect system and the self support demands a full application of the principle of binding up the worker's wages with the final product, with the marketing of the goods inside and outside the country.

With the mechanism conditions are created for the consistent transfer of the new technology of planning. The whole system of planning is intended for achieving a high final multiplication effect. The plan is being worked out not only by separate branches but also by groups of branches on the basis of programs for raising the living standard, for transferring the technical progress and for cooperating with other countries, which have been mapped out in advance.

Mr Grisha Filipov gave prominence to the independence of the economic organizations when working out their plans. In the future the state will fix as obligatory for the economic organizations only several indices which guarantee the balances and the basic proportions of the development of the country. The five-year plan becomes the basic form of the planned management.

It is emphasized in the report that the new mechanism removes the former practice of appropriating the resources which the teams have untapped with their counterplans, and to include them in the state plan. Actions of the kind will be considered illegal and will be penalized. The role of the contract as a basic for establishing normal relations between commodity producers as a protective barrier against subjectivism in planning by the higher bodies, is increased considerably. If the higher authority through its decisions causes some damage to the economic organisation, it should idemnify it through its own means.

The mechanism, Mr Grisha Filipov stated, provides for increasing the economic interest and economic force for the intensive development of the economy through a fast transfer into practice of the achievements of science, technology and frontrankers' experience. By its introduction the task is being set of levelling out the gap between the techno-scientific developments and their transfer into practice. All application-oreinted scientific organizations will be put on full cost effect system and their support and the salaries and wages of their personnel will depend exclusively on the effect of transferring the novelties into practice. In mastering developments of high multiplication effect part of the costs shall be borne by the state. The principle of competition is being introduced in the distribution of a large part of the capital investments for technological progress.

The report reads further that with the new economic mechanism conditons are created for each producer to reach the consumer directly - both on the domestic and the foreign market. It is provided to do away with wholesale trade as an administrative broker. Each retail trade organization and each producer are entitled to direct contracting and direct entry on the market.

The new economic mechanism grants the economic organizations the right to unite freely and on a contractual basis with the aim of more efficient utilization of the labour, material and finance resources.

The mechanism raises the role and significance of the collective bodies of production management and strengthens the state-public and public-state principle of management. In the future, in the collective administrative body of the economic organization or enterprise, it is only their head as a representative of the state that will have the right to membership. All the rest will be elected by the team. The competition principle will be used in specifying and appointing the leading and executive authorities.

Summarizing the characteristic features of the new economic mechanism, Mr Grisha Filipov said that the nature of its transfer is one of a large-scaled reform in the management of the national economy.

SHORTCOMINGS IN PROJECTS COMMISSIONING DISCUSSED

AU182106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Summary] A joint session of the National Assembly Permanent Commission on Social Policy and the Committee on Living Standard with the collegium of the Ministry of Construction and Architecture was held in Sofia today. Questions related to the implementation of the building projects commissioning program for 1982, as well as subjects pertaining to the production of consumer goods for the people, were discussed at this session. Leading officials of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services, the National Agroindustrial Union, the Central Cooperative Union and the Sofia City People's Council were present, and deputy chairmen of other okrug people's councils also attended. "The evaluation of the work accomplished in implementing this important party and government task proved unsatisfactory. This is the reason why the decision adopted at the session urges the chiefs of departments present to hold personally responsible all those officials who have demonstrated shortcomings in this sector. The building schedules must be implemented by the end of January, so that the projects in question may be commissioned by the end of March. It is the personal duty of the people's councils chairmen to take over control of the construction of enterprises from the beginning of construction, to equipment installations, and up to the very commissioning of the projects."

The session was chaired by Comrade Peko Takov, chairman of the National Assembly Commission on Social Policy. "He stressed that the National Assembly deputies should most actively contribute, with all their prestige as elected people's representatives, to exert direct control over the implementation of this social task."

ITALIAN CP, POPE CRITICIZED FOR STAND ON POLAND

PCI Attitudes Scored

AU191524 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 82 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "No, October Is Not a Museum Exhibit; After the Session of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (PCI)"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN A CRITICAL NOTE ON 15 DECEMBER 1981 WE WROTE IN OUR NEWSPAPER ABOUT THE PCI'S CONDEMNATION OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY IN POLAND. AT THAT TIME THE ITALIAN COMMUNISTS TOLD THE POLISH COMMUNISTS, FROM THE ROSTRUM OF SOME KIND OF "WISE MEN'S COUNCIL," WHAT THEY SHOULD, AND WHAT THEY SHOULD NOT DO. SIMULTANEOUSLY THEY DECLARED THAT THEY WOULD BE ANALYZING THE WHOLE PROBLEM YET MORE PROFOUNDLY. IT IS BECOMING APPARENT THAT, SO FAR, THEY HAVE BEEN MERELY CEMENTING THEIR EXISTING JUDGMENTS, WHICH SEEM TO BE A MIXTURE OF LACK OF INFORMATION, OR PERHAPS OF THE INTENTIONAL OVERLOOKING AND CONCEALMENT OF FACTS, A MIXTURE OF SUPPLEMENTING THE DIALECTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CLASS REALITY OF THE PRESENT WORLD BY SPECULATIVE IMPRESSIONS OR FICTIONS THAT ARE RATHER ABSTRACT AND ISOLATED (ALTHOUGH THEY THEMSELVES SPEAK AGAINST "ISOLATION" WITH ALMOST RITUAL REGULARITY.

The leading Italian comrades' stands are being discussed even among the ranks of PCI members themselves. The party leadership has dealt several times with the Polish development and its connections, as far back as last December. Last week these questions were discussed by the PCI Central Committee. We will therefore touch, in a fragmentary way, on several points that resounded at the session and that were expressed both in its conclusions, and in the statement made by Enrico Berlinguer, the party's general secretary.

TO THE GREAT JOY OF THE PROTAGONISTS OF ANTICOMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL AND PROPAGANDA CONCEPTS, THE CLAIM WAS PRIMARILY VOICED THAT THE "STIMULATING FORCE" OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION HAS ALREADY "EVAPORATED," AND THE PHASE IT HAD BEGUN HAS ENDED. Although both the leadership's document and E. Berlinguer's speech both say that October 1917 was the greatest revolutionary event of our era, that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have achieved great successes and the PCI would not identify all "evil" with the Soviet Union and the socialist kind of societies (this generosity is truly touching - Loerincz), all this is simply obsolete, they say.

In an article entitled "Why I Disagree With the Document on Poland, Published by the PCI," an article kept for some time by the L'UNITA office and published only on the insistence of many party organizations, Armando Cossutta, member of the party's leadership, pointed out THAT THIS COURSE SEEMS TO LIQUIDATE EVERYTHING THE SOCIALIST SOCIETIES HAVE SO FAR DONE AND CREATED, AND THAT WE HAVE HERE A KIND OF DRASTIC, IRREFUTABLE COURT SENTENCE, FOR WHICH ALL EVIDENCE IS MISSING. The Central Committee session further stressed that the USSR was not only the first country to start, and continue, building a society without capitalism, and to fulfill an immense task in World War II; but that today it is open to all communist, socialist and democratic parties fighting even in the most developed capitalist states. THE SOVIET UNION CONTINUES TO BE THE BASIC SUPPORT NOT ONLY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, BUT ALSO OF THE WORKERS CLASS OF CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. And the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia has remained to this very day the stimulating force for building socialist society, for millions and millions of people and for many peoples who are successfully fighting for their liberation and against capitalist dependence.

NO, OCTOBER 1917 IS NO MUSEUM EXHIBIT. IT IS A LIFE-GIVING FORCE AND ITS IMPETUS HAS NOT ONLY BEEN EXHAUSTED, BUT HAS BEEN FAR FROM FULLY UTILIZED IN THE FIGHT TO CHANGE THE WORLD AND ACHIEVE MAN'S NATIONAL AND SOCIAL LIBERATION, IN THE BUILDING OF A NEW SOCIALIST SOCIETY. Naturally, in frequencly speaking of the upward line of the socialist system (which is confirmed by specific comparisons with the capitalist world, for instance in the past decade, which has not been an easy one for us, either), we do not mean that this upward trend is smooth and straight.

The socialist countries are not protected against individual mistakes and transgressions; thus, as Piotr Fedoseyev, Soviet academician, wrote last year in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM No 9, "WE NOW FEEL THAT MANY ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE FORMS OF MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING, AND EVEN CERTAIN FORMS OF DISTRIBUTION, ARE LAGGING BEHIND THE LEVEL OF PRODUCTION FORCES." Thus a partial, but not negligible, discrepancy has arisen between the two aspects of production; it must be overcome, since it is the source of difficulties and problems. True, these matters can and must be discussed; and, above all, their solution must be found. BUT A WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION, BASED ON SIMPLIFIED AND DISTORTED VIEWS WHICH ARE SEEMINGLY MEANT TO HELP DEFEND CERTAIN POLITICAL NOTIONS AND CONCEPTS OF THE PCI'S LEADERSHIP, WILL NOT HELP MATTERS. At the 26th congress of the party of Soviet communists Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said: "WE WILL LISTEN CAREFULLY TO COMRADELY, CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM. BUT WE ARE RESOLUTELY AGAINST A 'CRITICISM' WHICH DISTORTS SOCIALIST REALITY, THUS RENDERING SERVICE TO IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA AND THE CLASS ENEMY, WHETHER IT WANTS TO OR NOT."

At the session of the party's Central Committee E. Berlinguer also spoke of the "THIRD ROAD" -- The PCI would, he said, follow neither the Soviet, nor the social-democratic model. Guido Cappelloni, Central Committee member, said that this is a case of grave political error, in that it is a tendency to underrate old social ties; and A. Cossutta, whom he mentioned earlier, says that we have here a clear trend to part ways with the PCI's traditions and history. APART FROM THAT, WHAT IS IN FACT THIS "THIRD ROAD?" Surely principles are born from reality, and not the other way round; who has tested this road, and where? Where and when has it asserted itself? In fact, is the PCI leadership not overlooking here the revolutionary movement's experience, although it verbally professes allegiance to this experience? Is this not an attempt to isolate oneself metaphysically from the generally valid laws of social development and the revolutionary process -- from reality itself?

AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS LEONID BREZHNEV STRESSED THAT "NOBODY IS FOISTING ON ANYONE RIGID PATTERNS AND SCHEMES, IGNORING THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS COUNTRY OR THAT...FOR, IN NONE OF THE EXISTING SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE THE FORMS, METHODS AND PATHS OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTION BEEN A MECHANICAL REPETITION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE." THE CONTENTS OF PROGRESS TOWARD SOCIALISM WERE AND ARE UNIFORM; ONLY ITS FORMS VARY. HEREIN LIES THE DIALECTIC MERGING OF THE GENERAL AND THE SPECIFIC, OF CONTENT AND FORM, A MERGING WHICH UNMASKS ALL CONCEPTS OF A "THIRD," "FOURTH," "MIDDLE" AND DIVERSE OTHER ROADS AS ARTIFICIAL CONCEPTS TO RUN AWAY FROM REALITY.

A word about another thesis: The PCI leadership claims that the state of emergency in Poland is a culmination of the pressure of the USSR and other socialist countries, aimed against "all protagonists of the renewal of Polish society." FIRST, it is nonsense to speak of the proclamation of the state of emergency in Poland by Polish national bodies as a manifestation of pressure from outside. It was an act which forestalled bloodshed and civil war. SECOND, which "protagonists of the renewal of society" do the Italian comrades mean? Perhaps Jurczyk, Moczulski, Bujak and others, who were burning with impatience to break up the PZPR's secretariats, the premises of Peoples' Councils -- bodies of the people's power; to torture and kill honest people, following the example of their Hungarian counterrevolutionary predecessors of 1956? Or perhaps those who terrorized the miners from the Piast and Ziemowit mines in December, lying to them, keeping them in isolation and not permitting them any contact even with their closest family?

IT IS AS THOUGH THE PCI LEADERSHIP WERE AT TIMES FORGETTING THAT SOCIALISM IS DEVELOPING UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF A FIERCE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM, WHICH MAKES USE OF ALL ACCESSIBLE MEANS FOR UNDERMINING THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY. THEY FORGET THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT'S EXPERIENCE HAS CONFIRMED THAT ONE CANNOT PAMPER THE COUNTERREVOLUTION -- THAT THE REVOLUTION MUST KNOW HOW TO DEFEND ITSELF. They have perhaps forgotten the defense of the Spanish Republic, in which quite a few heroic chapters had been written by Luigi Longo and other members of the International Brigade from Italy, and also from a dozen other countries. Have they forgotten the words of Palmiro Togliatti, who in 1956 welcomed the resolute onslaught against the counterrevolution in Hungary, which at that time took place with the significant participation of the Soviet army units?!

ALTHOUGH ENRICO BERLINGUER STRESSED AT THE PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION THAT THE PARTY REJECTS THE U.S. AND NATO COUNTRIES' CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION AND THAT IT CONDEMNS THE ADOPTION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THESE STATES, THE OBJECTIVE REALITY IS THAT THE GENERAL ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY THIS PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, AND THEIR SUBSTANCE AND PURPOSE, ARE GRIST TO THE MILL OF THE IDEOSUBVERSIVE CENTERS OF THE IMPERIALIST BOURGEOISIE.

FRG Daily Reveals Papal Aim

AU191525 Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Frantisek Vonderka Bonn dispatch: "With the Vatican's Blessing: What Did the FRG Press Betray?"

[Text] The Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE, the daily of the West German large bourgeoisie, has published a commentary analyzing the Vatican's approach to the development in Poland. In the first place, the article is directed against those circles in the Bonn government that have been recommending a restrained reaction to developments in Poland, referring -- among other things -- to the Vatican's "restraint." In its commentary, Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE tries to prove that those government circles in Bonn misunderstood the pope, and argues that anything else but restraint is characteristic of the Vatican's and the Catholic Church's approach to developments in the Polish People's Republic. While doing so, the paper mentions and admits many interesting facts.

Furnishing its first "proof," it cites the speeches by high-ranking Polish clergymen who have adopted an unambiguously negative stance on some measures of the Polish People's Republic's Government. It follows from the newspaper's commentary that those church dignitaries are acting in harmony with the line of the Holy See, with which they maintain contact through various channels. The newspaper mentions in that context the visit by the pope's emissary, Poggi, to Poland, who obviously brought instructions from the Vatican on how the circles of the Catholic Church in the Polish People's Republic should proceed.

Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE suggests that the approach of the Catholic Church to developments in the Polish People's Republic has been consistent for a long time, and that this approach has a broad background and connections. It follows from the commentary that even Karol Wojtyla's election as pope was not accidental. The daily asks: "Was the present confrontation planned in advance, at the time when the Pole Wojtyla ascended the papal throne in 1978?"

Wojtyla himself and a number of his countrymen regarded the election of the first Slav as head of the Catholic Church -- Frankfurther ALLGEMEINE goes on to say -- as a "sign of divine inspiration." There is, however, no doubt whatsoever that John Paul II expected the pontificate to provide him with political influence on the Polish People's Republic and other East European countries. "According to the pope, the time is ripe for changes in the communist regimes." The newspaper writes about the impact of the pope's visit to Poland in 1979, which reportedly awakened all those striving for profound social transformations in the Polish People's Republic. To document the pope's influence the newspaper notes, among other things, that so-called Solidarity elected him as its patron.

The Vatican's restraint consisted merely of its endeavor to prevent the events from developing too rapidly and from getting out of the church's control. "Only with great difficulties did Vatican diplomacy succeed in persuading forces directly in the Polish People's Republic that the pope does not have any divisions at his disposal." It was allegedly also difficult to convince them that it is not within the Vatican's power to "bludgeon the communist regime to its knees" with the help of the so-called trade unions.

During Walesa's visit to the Vatican a year ago, the pope allegedly tried to convince the leader of so-called Solidarity that it is in its own interest to prevent a clash with the instruments of power and that "freedoms can be won from the regime only step by step."

Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE points out that last September the pope wrote "almost exclusively for internal Polish needs his encyclical 'Laborem Exercens' in which he further elaborated the Catholic work doctrine." He wrote in this, among other things, about the workers' right to set up trade unions and to assert with the help of these unions their own political demands.

Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE writes that even today the Catholic Church does not wish bloodshed in Poland, and that is why its proclamations speak of calm. The newspaper adds, however: "Vatican diplomacy is far from consisting merely of such proclamations." During his recent visit to Washington, Cardinal Casaroli assured the American President that the pope had not forgotten even for a moment his ideas regarding developments in the Polish People's Republic. The American President was also assured that the Vatican's demands and notions as far as the further development in the Polish People's Republic is concerned are identical with those of the White House. That is why the Vatican was reportedly "unpleasantly surprised" when some governments in the West publicly declared their restraint with respect to Poland, instead of acting "clearly and unambiguously." The Vatican was "greatly disappointed" with this approach since it indicated a misunderstanding of its line.

So much for Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE. The question is whether the pope is satisfied now; whether he is satisfied that, parallel with a calming down of the situation in Poland, the West escalates -- under U.S. pressure -- its anti-Polish campaigns and tries -- because even according to the Vatican, restraint is out of place -- to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and to make illicit use of the situation in that country to further exacerbate international tension. The bourgeois press in the West writes that such a development has the blessing of the Vatican and the pope personally.

POLEDNIK MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN PARTY

Prague Observance Details

LD191352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A gala meeting to mark the 70th anniversary of the Sixth All-Russian Conference of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Russia took place today in Prague at the V.I. Lenin Museum. It was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee including Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik and Jindrich Polednik, and Central Committee departmental chiefs Vasil Bejda and Lubomir Prochazka, Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin, and members of other representative offices of socialist countries.

The meeting was opened by a recitation of the poem "Lenin" by Konstantin Biebl given by the meritorious artist, Jirina Svorcova. The topicality of the conclusions of the Sixth All-Russian Conference and the significance of Lenin's legacy for our and for the whole international communist and workers' movement was pointed out in a speech by Jindrich Polednik.

After the meeting the participants visited the historic room of the Sixth All-Russian Conference of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party and laid bouquets of red carnations before a plaque of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Polednik Address Reported

LD191838 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 19 Jan (CTK) -- The strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist unity and action ability of the communist party and its link with the people is the decisive prerequisite for success in the building of a developed socialist society, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik said here on Tuesday.

In his address at a meeting, to mark the 70th anniversary of the Conference of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Russia, attended by a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee delegation, as well as Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin, Jindrich Polednik said that the Prague conference of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was a new, higher stage in the historic development of the Marxist-Leninist workers' party in Russia and an example of a principled uncompromising struggle against opportunism, for a general consolidation of the party's inner unity.

Jindrich Polednik recalled that already at that time opportunists came up with slogans advocating "freedom of criticism", "creative thinking" and struggle against "dogmatic Marxism", and pointed out that literally the same slogans masked the attacks on Leninism made by renegades of the communist movement like Fischer and Garaudy as well as Czechoslovak revisionists at the end of the sixties.

"Contemporary revisionists who maliciously make use of the situation in Poland brought by the counter-revolution to the brink of fratricidal bloodshed and destruction give similar grounds for their campaign against the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and real socialism. How far they have gone is seen best on the fact that in their attacks on real socialism, launched after action against counter-revolutionary forces, they lined up with the worst enemies of communism", he said.

Also Czechoslovakia's experience confirms that if a party is to lead masses successfully, it must base its organization and tactics on the firm pillars of Marxist-Leninist theory, Jindrich Polednik stressed.

A creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and its consistent application in practice is the most effective guarantee against relapses into revisionism and opportunism, he noted, adding that no party can steer a society and guide its development towards economic and cultural progress without continuously enhancing its internal unity.

Various history forgers strive to minimize and reduce the importance of Russian social revolutions and the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union by putting it into the framework of Russian conditions and thus deny them their European and worldwide impact, Jindrich Polednik continued.

But it is indisputable that Leninism drew from all sources of world revolutionary thinking, concentrated and analyzed the experience of the whole international workers' movement, he underlined.

The ideas of Leninism are valid for the revolutionary parties of all continents. Its ideas about the party, its revolutionary policy, organization and ideology, faithfully implemented and developed by the Soviet Communist Party, are an inexhaustible source of knowledge, he said.

Also nowadays, despite frantic resistance of its enemies, the Marxist-Leninist ideology develops and expands. In spite of all problems and temporary setbacks, Marxism-Leninism proves its historic initiative as the bearer of social progress, Jindrich Polednik concluded.

(Seventy years ago, on January 18-20, 1912, the 6th Conference of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Russia took place in Prague. Materials for it were worked out by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The conference was convened in a period when several party members tried to change it into a broad liberal workers union adapted to the conditions of a reactionary regime, and when there was a real danger that the party would lose its revolutionary character. The conference enhanced the party's unity, revived the activities of party bodies and elected a new Central Committee presided by V.I. Lenin.)

HUSAK GREETS USSR'S KUNAYEV ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD122046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic has sent a letter of congratulations to Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of Kazakhstan, on his 70th birthday. Comrade Gustav Husak praised highly the long-term and selfless work of Comrade Kunayev in the forefront of the CPSU and in the construction of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union, his personal contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. He also congratulated him on being awarded the Order of the Victorious February which was presented to him at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for his work.

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Gustav Husak wished Comrade Dinmukhamed Kunayev good health, happiness and many successes in the responsible work devoted to the realization of the targets laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING OF PARTY OFFICIALS

LD182114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a state-wide meeting with chief secretaries of regional and city party committees in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today. The meeting addressed topical issues of party work during the present period, in particular securing the country's program of social and economic development, adopted by the 16th party congress and worked out by the fourth and the fifth sessions of the Central Committee. Attention was paid to the state of preparations and to the progress of member meetings of party organizations at the beginning of the current year.

Today's meeting was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, members of the Central Committee Secretariat and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES SECURITY, ARMS BILLS

LD191802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A government bill amending and supplementing the law on the conditions of service of members of the national security corps was the first item on the agenda of today's joint session of the Defense and Security Committees of the Chamber of Peoples and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly in Prague. The proposed amendments, explained to the deputies by the federal interior minister, Jaromir Obzina, will mean savings, but they will also help to consolidate the structure of the national security corps and the material security of its members and improve the quality of the security services.

Minister Jaromir Obzina also introduced a government bill on arms and ammunition. Since most of the provisions of the law currently in force need to be amended, it has been decided to amend the entire law. The bill concerns the fundamental principles governing authorization and registration. It also stipulates the types of arms subject to the authorization requirement. It further lists the organizations that are authorized to develop, manufacture, repair, purchase or sell arms and ammunition so that arms and ammunition cannot be misused against the social and state system, the lives and state of health of citizens or property and public order. The deputies of the Defense and Security Committees of the two chambers agreed to the proposed amendment.

MITTAG ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST COMMEMORATION RALLY

DW170953 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0835 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Speech by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at annual rally in commemoration of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht at the Friedrichshain memorial to antifascists in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends: It has become a good tradition for us to honor Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg by this annual January demonstration in Berlin, at the same time we commemorate the thousands of victims of the difficult, often painful, yet victorious struggle of the German workers class. In the days of January 1919 as well as later counterrevolution sought to prevent the advance of the grandiose ideas of Red October with brutal murderous terror.

History has proved, however, that this has failed. Our present reaffirms the truth of the prophetic words which Karl Liebknecht wrote shortly before his murder: Whether or not we are alive when it is achieved, our program will live. It will dominate the world of freed mankind despite everything.

This new liberated world which Karl Liebknecht predicted is also taking shape in the GDR. Here, the first socialist state of the workers and peasants on German soil is developing successfully. Under the leadership of the SED, everything is being done here for the well being of the people. Here is where the legacy of the revolutionary champions is alive in the deeds of the people in general and the youth in particular. It is being fulfilled honorably.

We may proudly state that the GDR is proving its worth as a stable pillar of socialism and peace in Europe and as a loyal friend of all anti-imperialist fighters. In keeping with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, we continue to strengthen our state in every respect. The tasks are great and demand considerable efforts. We are firmly convinced that we will meet these tasks with the creativity, the initiative and the will to perform of the workers class and all working people as well as through our common work.

Dear comrades and friends, 1982 marks the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg saw in this victory a fundamental change in the life of mankind. History proved them absolutely right. Since Red October tremendous events have occurred which testify to the world's transition from capitalism to socialism. Even setbacks which temporarily occur cannot change anything about this fact. Socialism, its strengthening and its growing international influence have a most profound impact on events in the world and on the promotion of the interests of the peoples.

The fraternal fighting community of the SED and the CPSU, and the indestructible friendship with the country of Lenin are and will remain for all times the guarantee of all our successes. We firmly belong to the socialist community, and while we derive strength from it we simultaneously contribute to constantly enhancing its potential. What characterizes our treaties -- friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance -- also characterizes the essence of our internationalist alliance in general.

Dear friends and comrades, Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the third SED Central Committee meeting that the domestic and foreign policies adopted by the 10th party congress are most profoundly in line with the interests of our people. In every respect they serve the safeguarding of peace and the improvement of the material and cultural requirements in the life of the people. By the good results attained in 1981, we successfully embarked on the new 5-year plan and thus on another important stage in the implementation of this course.

The great achievements of the working people in socialist competition and their needs in daily work show that people everywhere understand very well how important the contribution of every individual is to the successful implementation of the unity of economy and social policy under the aggravated conditions of the present era as well.

Anyone strengthening socialism serves the wellbeing of the people, and he thus also strengthens the decisive force of peace. It was for people to live without war and with a secure peace that Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg fought. This is what we are fighting for today. Imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, has considerably aggravated the international situation. It seeks military-strategic domination over the socialist states, even though this is a mere illusion. By its policy of confrontation, increased armament, the amassment of constantly new nuclear weapons and the threat with the nuclear first strike, it proves its inhumanity because this endangers the future not only of Europe but of the whole world.

We declare with determination, and in that respect we are in harmony with all peace-loving forces throughout the world: What the peoples need and want is not an arms race but disarmament. They will not be satisfied with big words. They demand concrete steps for the limitation and reduction of armaments according to the principle of equality and equal security. These represent exactly the most important objectives of the peace policy which our GDR pursues jointly with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. The peoples expect concrete steps toward concrete agreements from the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Peace is the most important thing today and it is worthwhile to make every effort for it.

Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends, the best way for us to honor the revolutionary legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and of all the unforgotten who have given their lives for our great cause, is by our deeds. In their spirit, forward for socialism and peace, for the strengthening of our GDR, against imperialism and war! [applause]

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CHURCH'S NIEMOELLER

AU151947 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[ND dispatch: "Cordial Congratulations to Martin Niemoeller: Erich Honecker on the Church President's 90th Birthday"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following greetings message to Church President Martin Niemoeller on his 90th birthday:

Very esteemed Mr Church President Martin Niemoeller:

Accept my best wishes on your 90th birthday.

The decades you are looking back at one your day of honor also contain the fundamental historical experiences of two world wars which originated from German soil. Your name, esteemed Mr Niemoeller, is being mentioned with respect last but not least because you hve militantly advocated for decades that such a catastrophe should not be repeated a third time and that peace in Europe and throughout the world be preserved. Your uncompromising rejection of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and the absolute priority you have assigned to the struggle for peace has won you many friends throughout the world, last but not least in our GDR.

When you were imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen and Dachau concentration camps from 1937 to 1945 your name became for countless German antifascists a signal of the possibility and necessity, exceeding all concepts of the world and creeds, of jointly struggling against Nazi barbarousness and the war.

After the crushing of fascism by the Soviet Union and its allies you again raised your warning voice against rearmament. Despite all the hostility shown to you you visited the Soviet Union, repeatedly traveled to our country and, as a preacher of a realistic peace policy, also throughout the world. Finally you also answered the call to the Presidium of the World Peace Council. You have thus confirmed that our common antifacsict legacy will also be solid in the future.

Preserving peace is the supreme principle for the political activities of GDR citizens and the government. I know that I am at one with you in the conviction that our continent, our world, do not need new missiles or neutron weapons but disarmament, a secure peace and detente.

Esteemed Mr Church President, for the sake of mankind let us continue to further advance on the path where the future is being fashioned in peace and peaceful coexistence.

On your day of honor I wish you joy in the circle of your family and friends. I wish you further years filled with achievement and good health.

STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION ISSUES 1981 REPORT

LD152222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1785 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR economy has emerged with increased strength from the 1981 plan year. This is stated in the official announcement of the State Central Administration for Statistics which was published today. "The steady and at the same time dynamic economic growth continued successfully," it says. "The fulfillment of the demanding targets of the 1981 plan has further advanced our country in fashioning an advanced socialist society." According to its provisional figures, the annual report shows that the national income rose by 5 percent. This, at M9 billion, represents the highest absolute annual increase in the GDR's history. "The high rate of development of the national income is based on a further steady increase in performance and a lower consumption of materials and energy in all sectors of the economy," the announcement reads. "Greater work effectiveness has made it possible to speed up the tempo of increased productivity rate compared with the previous year.

Industrial goods production in the centrally managed industry rose by 5.9 percent and in the economy as a whole by 5.1 percent. Thus the plan has been exceeded by 1.3 percent. The combines controlled by industrial ministries produced goods worth M4.2 billion in excess of the plan. This is equal to over 3 days output. "The increase in output by industry was achieved mainly by greater work effectiveness," the annual report notes. "Over 90 percent of the increase in production has been achieved as a result of greater labor productivity." In industry this rose by more than 5 percent. The specific consumption of important fuels, raw materials and materials was reduced by 5 percent. According to the announcement, savings in costs amount to over M1 billion.

"The special value of this economic growth lies in the fact that intensive economic development has been consistently followed and greater effectiveness has been achieved as a result. A successful start has been made to implement in daily life the strategy for the eighties decided upon by the 10th SED Congress. Of decisive importance for the greater effectiveness was the consistent adjustment of the socialist planned economy to the requirements of intensive development and its ability to react flexibly to the changed conditions," the announcement continues. "The ratio of expenditure to results has been improved by consistent socialist rationalization and the more effective use of resources."

"Science and technology have increasingly proved to be the principal factors in the intensification of social production. The economic effect of science and technology has continued to grow. New revolutionary technologies and products have been introduced into the manufacturing process at great speed," the announcement confirms. "The extension of the material-technological base has been achieved mainly by way of modernization and renovation. Extensive work was done in all sectors for the development and application of microelectronics. The number of robots in use in industry is greater than planned."

The degree of effect of science and technology has increased further. The increase in labor productivity in industry, for instance, was due almost exclusively to the intensified use of scientific-technical findings. Thanks to the introduction of scientific-technical measures, 493 million man hours were saved in the national economy, that is, 12 percent more than in 1980. Quality of industrial production also continued to rise, the number of industrial products qualifying for the GDR's top quality mark 'Q' having increased by 19 percent over the previous year.

Total investments amounted to M57 billion, with investments in industry increasing by 2 percent and in house construction by 4 percent. The proportion of investments for the rationalization of existing capital assets continued to rise. In the metal processing industry, the labor force released in connection with investments was greater than the number of new workers employed.

Construction output rose by 4.1 percent. The plan was fulfilled by 100.9 percent the annual report says. The number of newly-built or modernized apartments was 185,350, which is 10,850 more than envisaged by the plan and 16,127 more than in 1980. House construction in industrial conurbations rose above average, while housing conditions were improved for 550,000 citizens.

Socialist agriculture has fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan for deliveries to the state of livestock farming products. In crop farming the scheduled harvest plans were generally exceeded. For potatoes, sugarbeets, maize, and forage crops, the harvest results were above the plan figures and higher than average over several years.

The transportation industry carried 1.1 billion tons of freight. The transportation requirements of the national economy were met. The shift from road haulage to the railways and inland waterways contributed to a further saving of fuels and energy.

Foreign trade rose by 10 percent and trade with the USSR by 17 percent. Exports to the developing countries and capitalist industrial countries rose substantially. The announcement says that even under the more complicated conditions an export surplus was achieved with these countries.

"Also in 1981, the foundation of the successful advance was the unshakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the GDR's firm integration within the community of socialist states. On the basis of coordinated plans and the implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR until 1990, further steps for the closer integration of the national economies of the two countries were taken," the announcement says.

"The GDR population manifested its internationalist attitude and ties with the Polish People's Republic by active solidarity. By supplying urgently needed goods valued greatly in excess of M200 million, GDR citizens made an important contribution to the further normalization of life in the neighboring socialist country."

Elsewhere, the announcement says: "The steady continuation and acceleration of the increase in economic performance has made it possible to successfully continue the social policy and to take new steps for improving the working and living conditions of the citizens."

Thus, the population's net cash income rose by M4 billion, or by 3.3 percent. The proportion of the earned income of workers and nonmanual workers in relation to the population's cash income increased as scheduled.

In 1981 a further 265,000 working people received performance-oriented basic wages and salaries. For selected occupational groups in the public health and social welfare services, wage increases came into force as from December 1981.

The real per capita income rose by 4 percent while retail trade sales rose to M192.5 billion. Repair and other services for the population increased by 12 percent. The announcement furthermore makes it clear that the state provided a total of M58 billion from social funds for improving the material and cultural living conditions of the population. Thus, the amount made available for housing and stable rents, for safeguarding stable prices of basic requirements, for public utility services and fares, and for meeting the growing health and social needs and intellectual-cultural requirements of the population, rose by M5.3 billion compared with 1980.

The material and staffing situation in education continued to improve steadily; 2,749 schoolrooms and 25,663 kindergarten places were newly created. For the youngest, another 14,205 places in creches were added. Every school-leaver was able to take up an apprenticeship or a course of studies. The State Central Administration for Statistics also states that the tasks of national defense and of internal security and order were economically safeguarded as an inseparable part of the 1981 economic plan.

BUDAPEST REPORTS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD192320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Istvan Kulcsar report from New York on U.S. President Reagan's 19 January press conference]

[Text] During his press conference, held in the late evening, President Reagan answered questions mostly relating to domestic and economic policies. Among other things, he admitted that unemployment has increased substantially during his presidency. He expressed his sympathy for those out of work and promised an improvement in the U.S. economy.

In answer to a question relating to Poland, Reagan noted that the situation in Poland is deteriorating. Attempts are being made to portray it as improving; he claimed, however, that this is not so. He tried to support this argument by noting that the state of emergency is still in force and that there is no dialogue between Solidarity and the government.

Reagan said that the U.S. government will consider the imposition of further sanctions if the situation in Poland fails to develop as the United States wants it to do. He said that he has received a long letter from the pope, who approved of everything done so far by the U.S. leadership in this regard. In the pope's view, Reagan said, the U.S. sanctions have exerted a beneficial effect on the events in Poland.

Speaking about the situation in the Middle East, the President stressed that no deadline should be set for reaching a settlement. The United States is prepared to promote the talks on Palestinian autonomy and would consider it useful it if the autonomy plan were to be outlined even before Israel's complete withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula. He referred to the fact that U.S. Secretary of State Haig will return to the region to mediate.

On the subject of his government's arms program, the President claimed that its sole objective is to make up for what his predecessors failed to achieve. He stated: It is a good thing if the enemy -- and then he corrected himself -- that is, the potential enemy, knows that the alternative to arms reduction talks is further arms development by the United States. Reagan claimed that the United States took unilateral disarmament measures in the past and that the USSR had not even been compelled to make concessions to achieve this.

U.S. TRYING TO BLOCK NORMALIZATION OF POLAND

LD161134 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 16 Jan (MTI) -- 'A rough interference into the internal affairs of Poland -- this is how the communique issued on the special foreign ministerial meeting of NATO on Monday can be evaluated", writes the commentary in the Saturday issue of NEPSZABADSAG and points out "that the allies of the USA have given into the great American pressure exerted on them, and their standpoints have 'neared' that of Washington.

"The conception of the American Government was expressed, even if not fully, in the NATO standpoint and this harbours serious dangers in itself. The aim of Washington is obvious: to block the normalization of the Polish situation, to make permanent the hotbed to tension, to increase international tension. Warsaw and Moscow gave a joint, unambiguous reply to this policy characterized by adverturism. At their talks in Moscow, Gromyko and Czyrek very definitely rejected the NATO statement and pointed out: The actions of the USA, in which they try to include other countries, are made especially dangerous by the fact that they undermine the foundations of European cooperation.

"Parallel to this, Moscow also called attention to the danger threatening the disarmament talks, most recently on the basis of a TASS communique. It is obvious that the deliberate American poisoning of the atmosphere, inciting tension, destroying European cooperation, by no means serves the national interest of the European allies of the USA. Only Greece expressed this unanimously in Brussels, and it also included in the statement its reservations concerning the statement's wording in a cold war spirit.

"In contrast with the intentions of the United States it is, however, a fact that for the time being several important NATO countries -- for example, the FRG, France and Canada -- voiced the opinion that they do not wish to follow the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish sanctions announced by Reagan. It is also worthy of attention that the Far Eastern American ally, Japan, has also expressed such views", ends the article in NEPSZABADSAG.

LEADERS OBSERVE WORKERS' GUARD ANNIVERSARY

Kadar Letter

AU191545 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jan 82 p 1

["Letter by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Workers' Guard, Celebrating Its Jubilee"]

[Text] Comrade Workers' Guardsmen, on the 25th anniversary of the existence of the Workers' Guard on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, I salute every member of your corps with comradely greetings and respect. This jubilee provides an opportunity for our party, government and working people to express their gratitude to all members of the Workers' Guard for their honest work, steadfastness and service, and for their willingness to make sacrifices for the cause of the socialist fatherland and the people.

Our party created the voluntary armed body of the workers' class, the Workers' Guard, at a time when the internal and external enemy challenged the people's power and historical achievements, when it endeavored to destroy socialist Hungary. Our reorganized party, which has regarded devotion to serving the people as its paramount duty from the beginning, professed with conviction even at critical times, that socialism has taken deep roots in our society. Our party had unswerving faith in the workers' class, the working peasantry and the intelligentsia. The Workers' Guard, which was born and forged in the defense of the people's power, is a good example of our people's response to trust with trust.

The Workers' Guard, this important institution of our socialist society, has been forged into a politically and morally firm community in the past quarter century. It is fulfilling its mission in an exemplary and disciplined manner with weapons and work and persuasive and convincing words. It is safeguarding and cultivating the best traditions of the Hungarian Workers' Movement and it has contributed to the fact that our people, with the party's leadership, have defended and consolidated their historical achievements and enhanced them with new values. Faithful to their oath, Workers' Guardsmen, party members and nonparty people, who have undertaken voluntary armed service, are fulfilling their obligations honorably. They are defending our socialist country's lawful order and safeguarding and enhancing our society's common achievements in close comradely cooperation with the rest of the armed bodies. With their exemplary conduct, selflessly serving the common good, they have rightly won our people's esteem.

On the occasion of their anniversary, we express our gratitude to the founders of the Workers' Guard, to all those who assumed their honorable but difficult service at the moment of the birth of the Workers' Guard.

Many of them have remained active members of the organization to this day. May the founders enjoy respect and appreciation. May the younger generations of the Workrs' Guard prove worthy followers of their predecessors.

Our party, government and people are profoundly convinced that, faithful to its traditions of a quarter century, the Workers' Guard will also in the future properly serve our revolutionary cause, our socialist fatherland and the noble ideal of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Workers' Guardsmen, in the name of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf, we wish you much success in your constructive work and the fulfillment of your responsible service and strength and good health to all members of your corps.

Budapest, 15 January 1982.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Losonczi Remarks Reported

LD151418 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The ceremony which is being held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Workers' Guard started here in the Cupola Hall of Parliament House at 1200. Marking the quarter century jubilee, 70 of the founding members, top-ranking Workers' Guards, are receiving awards from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Karol Nemeth, Central Committee secretary, both Politburo members, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard, are present here at the ceremony. At this time Pal Losonczi is now delivering his festive congratulations.

[Begin Losonczi -- presumably live in progress] .... They carry out staunchly their important and difficult duties. And what it is especially pleasant to note is that the Workers' Guard has in our society become at the same time an institution and a forum of public life, democracy and political life. Our people acknowledge the policy of the MSZMP as its own, and with it also the Workers' Guard, whose members are the active representatives, propagators and at the same time the executors and defenders of this policy.

Even the best policy can be substantiated only by life. Only work can make it an organic part of life. It is heartening that the Workers' Guard members are also the best among the vanguard in work. The Workers' Guard, in addition to their daily work, study and public activity, in their free time undertake armed service and the fatigues which accompany it. All this does not obstruct; rather it stimulates their setting an example and standing their ground at the workplace.

The results of this exemplary conduct and work are also attested to by many state distinctions. It is a great joy to see that in the ranks of this organization today there now live three generations, working together in the greatest understanding and that also in our time the cementing, community-forming force, of the service is further strengthening. We may be convinced that the communist educational work in the Workers' Guard has become a good example of the formation of social awareness and patriotic upbringing.

We find the Workers' Guard in May elected offices as National Assembly deputies, council members, as well as in the leadership of party organizations and also in trade union functions. They help in the maintenance of public order and at times of natural disasters in the rescuing of life and property. With their conduct, with their personal exmaple, they present ideals to our youth. [end of Losonczi relay]

In a few moments the decorations will be presented. Five will receive the Order of Merit "for socialist Hungary", 22 the "Red Star" [Order of Merit] and 43 the Order of Merit "for outstanding service".

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO INDIA -- New Delhi, 18 Jan (MTI) - Ferenc Turi, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Union of India, presented his credentials to Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, here on Monday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 19 Jan 82]

REAGAN 'IGNORED FACTS' AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD192334 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2127 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] President Ronald Reagan alleged as he addressed a press conference today that the situation in Poland is deteriorating further. Going as far as threats, he added that his government is wondering whether to take further sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. Reagan did not say specifically on what the alleged -- in his opinion -- deterioration of the situation in our country is based. In doing so he completely ignored facts testifying to the gradual normalization of life in Poland and to the fact that the authorities of our country have eased certain martial law regulations.

TRYBUNA LUDU LAUDS FORMER PARTY LEADER GOMULKA

LD192042 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (PAP) -- The PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU today described the one-time party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka as "a great son of the Polish nation, arduous internationalist and patriot-communist," with whose name "the history of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish revolution -- the component of the general process of the struggle for social progress and national and social liberation of those suffering from oppression and exploitation, is inextricably bound."

In an extensive article marking the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish Workers' Party (PPR) and giving a broad account of Wladyslaw Gomulka's activities, the daily said that the period of 14 years -- from 1956 till 1970, during which Gomulka was leading the PUWP "requires serious and comprehensive research without which it is not possible to provide answers to many questions that the present day poses before the Polish United Workers' Party."

Referring to the 3rd Congress of the PUWP in March 1959 the daily wrote that in the final years of Gomulka's leadership "one could observe successive attempts to undermine the correct resolutions of the 3rd congress.

"Certain forces were not hesitating to concoct provocative slanders intended to stain the good name of this merited fighter for People's Poland."

DEPUTY MINISTER EXAMINES NEW PRICING SYSTEM

LD192242 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Will the Trading System Protect the Consumer's Interests?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [dateline not supplied] The economic reform now being introduced in Poland has brought into operation a system of free and set prices, the set ones being set by the enterprises themselves. The question arises: Will the producers not want to make use of their freedom in this field to raise prices excessively? In a PAP interview, Deputy Minister of Internal Trade and Services Marek Chodakowski gave his opinion on this problem. He said, among other things:

(?The primary task) set for trading enterprises is not to let the producers dictate the prices, whether "free" or "set". They must be established by agreement between the supplier and the trading enterprise. Agreements of this kind in respect of almost half the goods on the market will replace the regulating function of the state. This is one of the important provisions of the economic reform. The prices of these goods, which, in principle, are not prime necessities, will be formed in the course of economic relations between independent enterprises. If the position of the partners is more or less equal, there will be opportunities for forming new prices rationally, reflecting the level of costs and providing the necessary profit to make the enterprise self-financing.

This system will be dangerous for the weakest enterprises. The consequence of the system will be, sooner or later, [words indistinct].

We shall use other means to stimulate competition in a rational way and to create more difficult conditions for the most expensive producers, by importing cheaper goods from the socialist countries. In the conditions of the reform, this will be a factor for competition and will slow down price rises. This policy has proved itself in the Hungarian market.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS EASED

LD191900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has issued a decree partially lifting the restrictions on the use of foreign currency accounts, introduced temporarily for the duration of martial law.

The owners of foreign currency accounts will now be able to freely transfer foreign currency through authorized enterprises such as Pewex, Renex and others, for the purchase of goods abroad. In addition, on the production of relevant proofs such as invoices, receipts etc, it will be possible to pay directly for surgery and treatment abroad and for the purchase of medicines, hearing aids, artificial limbs and orthopedic instruments.

It is also permitted to purchase professional literature abroad and to pay subscriptions for membership to international scientific bodies. The sums which the owners of foreign currency accounts can cash when traveling abroad have been increased: For travel to the Western countries from $300 to $400; for travel to the socialist countries from 200 rubles to 300. As the stabilization of the country's situation progresses further, the lifting of existing restrictions is envisaged.

MADEJ REPRESENTATIVE AT MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD191540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The 102d CEMA Executive Committee session is being held in Moscow. Poland is represented by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej. The Executive Committee is examining the issue of deepening the cooperation among CEMA states in areas of top priority significance for the development of the fraternal states' economies.

OZDOWSKI MEETS WITH SUPREME COOPERATIVE COUNCIL

LD200520 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2127 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski met the president of the Supreme Cooperative Council, Jan Kaminski, and the Presidium of the council. Efforts to achieve more efficient services and commerce and the activization of market production were discussed. The great importance of cooperatives in shaping proper civic attitudes was pointed out. Also the new draft bill on cooperatives and their unions, which has been submitted for legislative procedure, was discussed.

OZDOWSKI HEADS NEW COMMISSION FOR FOREIGN GIFTS

LD192256 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2127 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The team responsible for the management of the gifts reaching Poland as part of the fraternal assistance from the socialist countries, which was appointed following a decision of Military Council of National Salvation, has concluded its activities. All matters connected with the assistance which is still coming in from abroad have been taken over by the Commission for Family Matters headed by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TRADE UNION ROLE

LD192140 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (PAP) -- The government's social and political committee held a meeting today chaired by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski. The meeting was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski and Jerzy Ozdowski.

The discussion focussed on the necessity of reviving trade unions on the basis of constitutional principles of the socialist system. The committee shall work out a model of cooperation for the state units and future structures of the labour movement.

The committee has been working on the methods of solving some basic political and social issues which are essential for the continuation of socialist renewal and inspiring of social activity. The committee decided to set up a working group for the preparation of the concept of society's participation in controlling the public life and inspiring other forms of social activity connected with the functioning of the state.

Another group will deal with youth issues. The crisis of trust and hope has revealed to the greatest extent among young people. The government's committee will, first of all, prepare concrete decisions concerning the personnel policy which will secure a fast and real promotion for young specialists in all structures of the state and economic life.

The committee started to work on drafting the principles of the functioning of the state on the basis of citizens' and their organizations' participation in its life -- now and after the lifting of martial law. The point is to establish conditions which would make it possible for citizens to broadly participate in public life on a national scale, in factories and in the system of local authorities.

Later the committee discussed a proposal put forth by Minister of Culture and Art Jozef Tejchma to shape relations between state authorities and artistic milieus on the basis of partnership. It came out in favour of the democratization of the manner of fulfilling the function of cultural sponsorship by the state and the setting up of social bodies for the joint management of cultural life.

RAKOWSKI COMMENTS ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

AU191153 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 12 January session of the main administration Presidium of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in Warsaw]

[Text] In his speech, M. Rakowski praised the Union of Socialist Polish Youth for its meaningful treatment of the problems now harassing the young generation, and of the issues that compound the young people's prospects in socialism. Gigantic tasks are now facing the members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, as they are facing all patriotically minded Poles. One of the most important, key tasks is to consolidate all the forces of the Polish leftwing in order to build a program for overcoming the crisis that all our people would accept. We are at the beginning of our road, the vice premier continued. We must change obsolete structures and fight for the hearts and minds of the people so that our country is not exposed to succeeding tremors. As an organization that has great opportunities to be even more credible and dynamic, and to be a fighter for the hearts and minds of all young Poles, especially young workers, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth occupies and should occupy an important place in the task of reconstructing trust.

M. Rakowski said that it is a fact that in the past, the issues of socialist and professional advancement of young people, and of making this advancement easier, had not been consistently dealt with. Today the necessary favorable conditions are being created in that regard, but everything is still before us. It is good, however, that we are aware that without providing young people between 20 and 30 with opportunities for advancement, our ambitious plans will not be implemented. We should also bear in mind that the issue depends on more than even the best programs; it depends above all on trusting young people and treating them as partners.

In this connection M. Rakowski stressed the need for the Union of Socialist Polish Youth to cultivate independence and to promote the right to criticize the wrong decisions made by the older generation. He assured the session that the government and the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers are aware of all the problems close to young people. Practical action has been taken to gradually solve the individual probems, the most sensitive of which is housing construction. Aside from ad hoc measures and from the initiatives sponsored by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, it is necessary to draw up a comprehensive housing program as soon as possible and to implement it just as quickly and effectively.

M. Rakowski devoted an extensive part of his speech to the present key social, political and economic problems of the country, and to the consequences of martial law within Poland and internationally.

NATION CELEBRATES LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Warsaw Organizations' Appeal

LD152006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The eve of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw, the commission for cooperation between the capital's PZPR organizations and other parties' organizations joined activists of the National Unity Front and representatives of veterans', women's youth and social organizations in issuing an appeal to the citizens of the capital city of Warsaw and its voivodship. In this appeal, we read:

Before us is the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw, the city which for centuries has deeply moved the hearts of our countrymen and has taught generations to look not at themselves but at the homeland. On the threshold of 1945 shattered Warsaw was a bleeding wound and, at the same time, a great collective responsibility. The inhabitants of Warsaw faced a historic test when they returned to the ruins of their city -- to streets changed into ravines of rubble and to homes without roofs or walls.

The appeal continues: Varsovians. Enthusiasm for work is no less necessary now than years ago. Our homeland needs and demands this of us. The appeal states that the decision on martial law was the authorities' duty. It was the only way to avoid a catastrophe in the existing circumstances.

Overcoming the difficulties, lifting the country up out of the crisis, demands great thought and a great sense of responsibility from all of us. Let us help the Military Council of National Salvation by a worthy attitude and by sensible actions in (?carrying out) the work of normalization of life in the country and in implementing the program of economic reform.

Let us set up civil committees for national salvation both at work and where we live. Let us remember that the next weeks, months and perhaps years will be a yardstick of people's characters and of their ability to intelligently shape their fate. It will be an examination of spiritual prestige. May the individuality of Varsovians and their active attitude in overcoming life's difficulties bear fruit in a good, reliable effort of solidarity.

Wreaths Laid; Plaque Unveiled

LD162004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Ceremonies in Warsaw have got under way in connection with the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. This morning wreaths were laid at the monuments of gratitude and brotherhood-in-arms in Warsaw's Praga District. The most important ceremony of today was the unveiling of a plaque commemorating the memory of Gen Zygmunt Berling on the Lazienkowska route in the Praga District direction.

PZPR, WRON Leaders at Concert

LD162346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the capital, a gala concert was held in the House of Soviet Science and Culture organized by the main and metropolitan board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Attending the concert were members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski and Albin Siwak. Among the guests were high ranking officials of the Ministry of National Defense and Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, member of Military Council of National Salvation [WRON]. The hosts of the capital were present, along with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. Boris Aristov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union, took part in the celebrations.

One of those who spoke during the ceremony was Pilot Lt Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski, member of WRON, who stressed that we still have a great many difficulties to overcome, which we can only be overcome through strenuous, creative work for the good of the fatherland. The military attache of the Soviet Union, Maj Gen Aleksandr Khomenko, conveyed hearty greetings to the whole of Polish society on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the capital.

More on PZPR Figures

LD162016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] This evening a ceremonial concert took place at the House of Soviet Science and Culture, attended by Polish and Soviet war veterans, liberators of Warsaw, representatives of the Polish People's Army, activists of the workers' movement, representatives of the city's public, the aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and representatives of the Soviet Army. PZPR Politburo members and Central Committee Secretaries Stefan Olszowski and Albin Siwak, and Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov were also present. We will provide a film report in the next edition of the news.

Hermaszewski, Khomenko Speak

LD170036 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] This evening a ceremonial concert took place at the House of Soviet Science and Culture attended by Polish and Soviet war veterans, liberators of Warsaw, representatives of the Polish People's Army, activists of the workers movement, representatives of the city's public, the aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and representatives of the Soviet Army.

[Word indistinct] having delivered a speech at the concert, Maj Gen Aleksandr Khomenko, military attache at the USSR Embassy, conveyed to those present and to all the Polish people cordial congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. The speaker, a former participant in the historic battles to free Warsaw from the Hitlerite occupation, mentioned in particular the struggle for the Warecko-Magnuszewski bridgehead and Praga.

[Word indistinct] of the great liberating attack A. Khomenko pointed out the significance of Soviet aid in the Polish formation of a strong, independent state. The general told of the difficult days while Warsaw was being liberated. He recalled the joy which gripped Polish and Soviet troops after the fierce battles, when [word indistinct] became free. He also mentioned the difficult postwar period, when the Soviet people hastened to supply material and technical aid to Poland. [passage indistinct]

In his speech at the solemn concert, Lt Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski, a cosmonaut and member of Military Council of National Salvation [WRON], recall the efforts to rebuild ruined Warsaw, stressed the all-round assistance rendered to Poland by the Soviet people. He noted that the brotherhood-in-arms born on the road of battle and culminating in the raising of [words indistinct] Polish flags on the ruins of Hitler's capital opened a new stage in the history of Poland, a stage inseparably linked with the idea of national and social liberation, with socialism and the Polish-Soviet alliance.

Thirty-seven years after the liberation [word indistinct] our homeland and our people found themselves in danger, stated M. Hermaszewski. The foundations of the socialist system in Poland and the achievements of the struggle and toil of our people were threatened. At the call of Military Council of National Salvation Polish servicemen, who have always served their homeland and continue to serve it loyally, rose to the defense of the socialist system. They cut the path of counterrevolution in order to ensure the observance of law and order and to guarantee the people's calm and security.

Soldiers, Veterans Meet

LD182150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Summary] Many events have been organized in the units of the Polish People's Army to mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. A meeting between young soldiers and veterans was organized in the 1st Praga Mechanized Regiment; the veterans thanked the serving soldiers for the responsible and exemplary discharge of their duties. Commemorative functions have been organized in the Warsaw Brigade of Sappers and the 1st Warsaw Artillery Brigade. Some soldiers were awarded decorations. Flowers were layed on the graves of Soviet Army soldiers.

Ceremony for Unknown Soldier

LD171244 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1050 GMT on 17 January carries a live relay from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Liberation of Warsaw.

Before the actual ceremonies begin, the announcer recalls the Soviet maneuvers which led up to the liberation of Warsaw. Today the company representing the Polish Army appears in four-cornered caps. The traditions associated with these caps are summarized. The company is led by Col Eng (Henryk Juszko), a graduate of the higher officer's school of the mechanized armies in Wroclaw.

The guard is changed and the National Anthem and bugle call of the Polish People's Army are played.

Delegations present then begin laying wreaths. The first is from the National Unity Front's metropolitan committee, the second, a wreath from soldiers of the Polish People's Army, is laid by a delegation from the Ministry of National Defense. The next is laid by a delegation of the voivodship board of the Union of War Invalids.

Then comes the voivodship (?board) of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; the delegation of the Warsaw Section of Self-Defense [Obrona] the wreath from members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth; a delegation of the metropolitan Polish Scouting Union, and a delegation from Warsaw work enterprises. The announcer says wreaths and flowers are also laid at other points of remembrance in the capital. The relay ends at 1110 GMT as the laying of wreaths continues.

Former Soldiers Decorated

LD182148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Tarnow, Stnaislaw Opalko, Politburo member and first secretary of the PZRP voivodship committee, and Voivoda Stanislaw Nowak presented 32 veterans of the September campaign, former soldiers from all fronts in World War II and the resistance movement, with Knight's Crosses of the Order of Polonia Restituta. Five people received silver and bronze medals for service to the country's defense capability.

Czechowicz at Lodz Ceremony

LD191808 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Polish cities are celebrating the anniversary of liberation. Today, the 37th anniversary of liberation is being celebrated by Lodz. The annual ceremony included presenting merited citizens of Lodz with state decorations and honorary medals of the city of Lodz. Present at the ceremony were, among others, Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, and representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw including Vasiliy [name indistinct], minister-counselor at the Soviet Embassy.

Czechowicz Addresses Party Veterans

LD182202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] In the museum of the history of the revolutionary movement in Lodz, on the eve of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of this town, a meeting of merited activists and veterans of the workers' movement was held. Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party organization, who participated in the meeting stressed that this meeting was taking place in the year celebrating the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Polish Workers' Party, a party to whose best experiences and traditions it is particularly necessary to have recourse today. A group of merited activitists and veterans of the Polish People's Republic were decorated with medals of the 40th anniversary of the Polish Workers' Party.

SIWAK HAILS MARTIAL LAW, THREATENS TRIALS

AU200920 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 p 2

[R. Zatorski report: "A. Siwak in Rzeszow"]

[Text] The 15 January meeting between the Rzeszow Voivodship party aktivs and PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak discussed the current sociopolitical problems, the problems of the party's functioning, the future of the trade union movement and economic improvements.

Referring to his previous visit to Rzeszow and to the requests addressed through him to the central authorities for more energetic activities and for establishing order in the country, he said that patience was needed to lay bare the true aspirations of the Solidarity leaders and to unmask their counterrevolutionary activities. The Solidarity leaders had used the trade union platform to advance their counterrevolutionary activities.

He stressed that martial law is the first necessary step to put our life in good order. We will be able, he said, to liquidate the chaos in the minds of society all the more quickly if we resolutely purge the party ranks of irresolute people and those harming the party. A. Siwak drew attention to the fact that people must not be judged in line with the same criteria. We must take a different view of the workers who, following August 1980, believed the purity of the intentions of the new trade union movement and then were subjected to constant pressure from extreme leaders, and we must take a different view of those representatives of the scientific, cultural and othercommunities who consciously supported antisocilist activities.

The observations and questions from the floor were dominated by the problems of the future of trade unions in Poland.

Comrade Siwak said that the future of the trade unions is an open question and that it is necessary to strive for calm, not to aggravate things, and to listen to workers' voices.

Comrade Siwak stressed that it is still possible to implement the idea of national agreement and to develop relations with the church under the condition that the limits of powers are not overstepped. He also discussed other issues, including bringing the people from the Gierek team before the state tribunal, to which the people who had committed political crimes after August 1980 will also have to be brought.

Franciszek Karp, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Rzeszow, who chaired the meeting, drew attention to improvements in social discipline as factors promising better production and economic stability and said that it is necessary for the basic party bodies and party members -- and not only for party aktivs -- to show greater militancy.

JERZY URBANSKI CONSIDERS PZPR TASKS, PARTY PURITY

AU191336 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, at the 11 January Warsaw session of the chairmen of the voivodship party control commissions: "Persevering Struggle for Party's Purity"]

[Text] Looking back at the recent past, we can say that the party and the country's supreme constitutional and executive authorities -- while honestly laying bare the actual errors -- strove to reconcile all the progressive forces of our people in order to overcome the political, social and economic crisis and counted upon the good will of those who -- calling themselves the leaders of the new "trade union" -- would commit themselves in a constructive and honest way to gradually solving our problems and overcoming our difficulties.

Our fatherland, the state authorities and the party found themselves in a qualitiatively new situation when the Solidarity leaders clearly laid bare their political aims and the methods of achieving them. It became obvious that the entire Polish reaction -- no matter what its shades -- took premediated advantage of society's justified discontent. Today everyone knows that these trends were encouraged from the outside, for the ideological struggle between the two systems continues, and Poland has been included in it by imperialism with particular ferociousness and cunning. It was from there that whisperings and instructions came to this country, but now, when it is a fact that antisocialist counterrevolution has proved a dud, virulent and hateful thunders of wrath can be heard.

--The setting up of the Military Council of National Salvation and the state of martial law have removed the inevitable danger of civil war, tamed the recklessness of the antisocialist, anarchical and criminal elements and effectively crossed the plans of counterrevolution.

We Are Entering a New and More Complicated Stage of Activity

--However, we are gradually entering a new, perhaps a more complicated, stage of the activities to ensure political stability for the country, to rebuild the ravaged economy and thus to guarantee for Poland a further development of socialism without deformations and unnatural twists. The party will be the direct responsibility for the country's fates insofar as that key question is concerned. The recovery of the party's credibility and, subsequently, the speed with which Poland shakes off its present crisis will be determined by the PZPR's ideological, political and organizational cohesion, by the quality of its members, by their ideological and moral virtues, by the correctness of the decisions made at all levels of authority and by the consistency of their implementation. No one will achieve this historic task for the party.

--If the party is to be able to successfully cope with all its extremely complicated tasks, it is necessary above all to clearly state what -- after a period of chaos, confusion and anarchy -- socialist renewal, which the PZPR wants to consistently promote, means to us. Socialist renewal means to the party a return to the consistent observance of the ideological principles of socialism. In no case does this renewal mean to the party a revision of those principles. We want to return to the universal principles of socialism enriched with the practical knowledge of the countries of real socialism and conditioned by Polish traditions, national specifics, the country's actual production capacity and the people's, especially young people's, sociopolitical awareness. All these basic component parts of socialist renewal should be treated equally.

--All activities to disturb the inviolable unity of those elements and attempts to bestow on any of them greater significance are certainly bound to lead us to the blind alleys of revisionism or dogmatic sectarianism.

--Of extremely crucial significance are the efforts to draw the correct theoretical and practical conclusions from the errors committed in our country in the seventies. The Ninth PZPR Congress profoundly analyzed and summed up those errors. Implementing its resolutions, it is necessary always to bear in mind that not socialism and the party as a whole are to blame for our crisis. To blame is the party leadership at that time, which began to pay gradual and ever increasing homage to various opportunist concepts in internal party life and in the development of socialism in Poland.

--Sorting out opinions on general issues, which is necessary if we are to draw up a correct action program for the future, we must by all means analyze the experience of the past 16 months and answer correctly the question of what should be continued and what should be categorically rejected.

--We must above all continue the efforts that, following August 1980, were assumed by the party in order to develop various forms of socialist democracy as a class concept. This means that workers, peasants and intelligentsia should participate increasingly more fully and effectively in governing the state, while combating antisocialist and counter-revolutionary forces and showing no tolerance toward them.

--We must continue to make persevering efforts to search for an optimum formula relating to the activities of the future trade unions. It is disquieting that even today -- before any binding decisions have been made -- voices are heard that prejudge what has not been prejudged in any way whatever. It is necessary to take all the necessary steps to ensure that the regenerated trade union movement unequivocally professes socialism -- not only in word, but in deed as well -- and that it scrupulously eliminates all the opponents of our system from its former leading bodies. Otherwise there is a real danger that many issues may return to their old nature after some time.

The Front of National Accord is a Front for Allies in Renewal

--The party's idea of the front of national accord calls for continuation under new conditions. As in the case of every alliance, in this case too we must clear up at least three questions: alliance with whom; alliance on the basis of what principles; and alliance against whom. For the PZPR members the front of national accord can mean exclusively the alliance with those fellow countrymen who, regardless of their world outlooks, are in favor of the constitutional principles of the socialist state and recognize the inviolability of the internationalist ties between People's Poland and the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist community countries. There is no place in that front for the champions of anarchy, for the advocates of antisocialist concepts and for those who would like to destabilize the people's state. Poland's genuine national interests closely related to socialism must define the limits of eventual compromises necessary for the construction of national agreement.

--Such a concept of the front is directed against all those who continue to dream about turning back the objective course of history in Poland and to deflect our country from its path of socialist construction. This means that this concept is directed against the forces of domestic reactionaries and counterrevolution. In this sense the front of national accord should also be taken to mean the consistent defense of socialist law and order and civic peace. For the party the idea of the front is not tantamount to the idea of coalition. This idea must in no case signify a compromise with regard to the Marxist-Leninist ideological identity. Treated actively, national agreement should be a platform on which to win new allies for the socialist renewal of our life and not a platform on which to make concessions to the social rightwing.

PZPR Is for Necessary Reforms

--A consistent struggle must also be waged within the party against the people who will assume a stance of capitulation in this regard. It must not happen that the party is pushed into an ideological blind alley. The party proposes to the progressive and genuinely patriotic forces a loyal alliance within the front of national accord in order to take the country out of its crisis.

--The PZPR is also for the necessary reforms, but they must be of such nature as to make the structures of our socialist state more in tune with the level of the economic development already achieved by our people. We must resolutely oppose those who would like to use such reforms in order to destroy the socialist state.

--The experience of the past 16 months shows that we must reject the illusion that assumes that it is possible to solve various social conflicts and tensions exclusively by the methods of political persuasion, that we must reject some circles' proposal that a typical form of political pluralism of a bourgeois nature be set up in our country, that we must reject the stance that makes light of and tolerates the opponents of socialism, especially when they engage in organizations, publishing and propaganda activities and we must reject all attempts at revisionist and sectarian-dogmatic activities within the party and all party structures that do not conform to the statute.

--Only tangible and positive results of our efforts to solve urgent problems will decide whether the party and the state authorities will win the trust of all progressive social forces, especially of the workers class. An active personnel policy is one way to achieve that. This policy calls for an objective appraisal of the personnel in administration, the economy and the party apparatus and for the necessary corrections on the basis of this appraisal. The Party Control Commission's most general tasks in this regard involve recommending that the people who are politically or morally compromised or are unequal to their increased duties should be recalled from leading posts.

There Is No Place for Careerists

--We must be quick and resolute in parting with those who were ready to change their political stance and their attitude toward party bodies and organizations -- at times by 180 degrees -- for careerist reasons or because of their political hypocrisy.

The consistent and effective defense of the honest party cadres, political parties and nonparty people who are loyal to socialism is an extremely important issue. This is because it was no accident that our political opponents unleashed all their fury against them and unscrupulously used rumor, slander, common lies and unjustified defamation in order to discredit them. It is the party duty to give those comrades political and moral satisfaction by using their strength and qualifications in party activities.

-- The party should above all strengthen itself politically, ideologically and organizationally and rationally screen its cadres, especially with the help of evaluating their attitudes in daily practical activities.

-- It is the task of the Party Control Commission to so influence the party aktivs that they close their ranks around the ideologically and politically unequivocal program stemming from the new situation and adapted to it. The Marxist-Leninist party's clear and succinct program -- one that is able to convince people by force of its ideas and arguments -- must not represent an arithmetic summing up of all the demands put forward by the extensive mass of party members and nonparty people. Our party should carefully listen to the voice of the working people and learn from them, but, at the same time, it must be able to convincingly influence them and to correctly shape up their views so as to fulfill its function of the genuine vanguard of the working people.

-- It is necessary to stubbornly and constantly propagate two fundamental truths: that it is impossible to raise living conditions if society fails to produce the necessary material goods, and that there can be no complete socialist democracy without social discipline and respect for the laws.

-- The road to regaining the party's credibility leads above all through the consistent implementation of the principles of socialist justice. Socialism is not only an economic category, but also -- and perhaps above all -- a moral category. The fact that some leading party cadres violated these principles in the past has inflicted the greatest damage of the party's social prestige.

Ruthless Struggle Against Deformations of Internal Party Life

-- Seeing the need to fully observe the principles of socialist reality, the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission decided on 7 January that, within the framework of the further consistent continuation of socialist renewal, the following be implemented among other things: to scrupulously observe the correct proporations between the highest and lowest incomes, as stipulated by the Ninth PZPR Congress, and to introduce an effective economic mechanism to ensure such proportions; to ensure that incomes are fully disclosed, no matter what one's function or profession; to introduce and completely implement the duty of making property declarations when taking over or leaving a leading post; to transfer to social purposes all those villas and luxury rest homes and apartment houses that have been built with dishonest money and with the help of crooked practices; to observe the principle that a single family has the right to only a single apartment; and to declare a resolute struggle against bribery, favoritism and nepotism, applying sever legal sanctions against the guilty.

-- The self-purging process in the party will improve its health, especially in view of the extremely difficult ad hoc and long-term tasks facing it. In a situation in which many morally pure party members and aktivs have to self-critically revalue their previous reasoning and conduct, it is necessary to examine the changes in the content, methods and style of party work in the communities in which these members and aktivs live and work. This applies to each party member.

-- All persons who have committed abuses by using their positions for personal advantage have suffered or will suffer administrative or penal as well as party consequences, depending on the charges as formulated by the prosecuting and court bodies. The statements that the issue of purging the party of the people who had violated moral principles was allegedly hushed up and repressed were common lies.

-- With regard to party verdicts, to which the party control commissions devoted much attention, we must have prudence, justice, a serious regard for duties and highmindedness.

In conclusion of his speech, J. Urbanski discussed the party control commissions' most topical tasks and methods. Among other things, he drew attention to the need to intensify the individual explanatory talks, especially with the party members who are young and have only a brief party experience. J. Urbanski discussed at length the need to pay keen attention to control over the implementation of the party bodies' resolutions and to the daily forms of the activities of the party control commissions, including the verdict activities. Aside from emergency activities, which are now necessary, he said, we must not forget the need to improve the contents and methods of the Central Party Control Commission's activities in line with the powers provided by the party statute adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress. The point is, he stressed, that the party control commissions find their proper place in these greatly complicated activities and that they do not confine themselves to dealing with individual matters, but analyze the phenomena occurring in the party and provide more extensive information for party bodies about their conclusions, thus helping to eliminate the uncovered deformations in internal party life and in social life.

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETING

LD192038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting has taken place between the party aktiv of the Polish Academny of Sciences and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Professor Marian Orzechowski. The meeting was attended by representatives of the academy's leadership, including Deputy President Professor Leonard Sosnowski, and First Deputy Scientific Secretary Professor Zbigniew Gertych. The plenipotentiary of the science academy's National Defense Committee Lt Gen Dr Rudolf (Stiepanow), was also present.

The discussion concentrated on the role of the party's intelligentsia in stabilizing the life of the country, in overcoming the crises, and in reforms of social and economic life, in keeping with the direction of socialist renewal.

JOZEF BARYLA MEETS WITH NAVY CHIEF IN GDANSK

LD161426 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia -- Member of the Military Council of National Salvation, Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, has visited the Gdansk coastal area. He met the first secretary of the Voivodship committee of the PZPR, Stanislaw Bejger; the commander of the navy, Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn and other leading personages of the voivodship. They discussed the problems related to the further promotion of cooperation between party echelons and organizations and the [armed forces] command-party activists and military units. General Baryla also met leading personnel from the navy and the officers accompanying him held meetings in military units.

ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT MEETS

LD191928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] At a meeting of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Supreme Secretariat, the directions of work by the ZSL parliamentary party were discussed. Among the many draft bills sent to the Sejm, there is a package of agrecultural bills.

The supreme committee secretariat also discussed the proposed changes in the retail prices of food, fuel and electricity, and in the system of compensations.

Next, the secretariat discussed the state of technical services to private farms. The needs of special schooling for children and young people in the countryside were also discussed.

METALLURGY MINISTER MEETS PLANT REPRESENTATIVES

LD191930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Minister of the Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Zbigniew Szalajda held a conference in Warsaw with plenipotentiaries from National Defense Committee plants. The work of the ministry was discussed and the personnel changes that have taken place in the ministry since the introduction of martial law were reported. Eighty-one people, including 49 directors, have been recalled from leading posts. Most of them retired, however, 24 were removed from their positions for incompetence. Gen Zbigniew Nowak, vice minister of national defense and chief inspector of technology of the Polish Army, attended the conference.

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD SUPPLIES

Conference on State Farms

LD200006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A national conference of state farms directors which took place yesterday in Warsaw was devoted to an initial assessment of the activities of state farms which have already been working according to the new economic and financial system for 6 months. Tasks for the current year and proposals for the new procurement prices of agricultural goods were discussed at the conference.

Grain Production Contracts

AU181415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Contracts on Grain Production Restored"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy reports that it has decided to restore the practice of contracts on grain production as of 1982 because of the country's food needs and because of the postulates of agricultural producers.

All kinds of eating grains will be affected by production contracts.

Contract accords will be signed on a voluntary basis and will concern the grain supplies from the 1982 harvest. Such contracts should be completed by 31 March 1982. The 'peasant self-help' cooperatives will sign contracts with individual farmers and the enterprises of the PZZ grain-mill industry will sign them with the state farms.

The contract accords for 1982 include supplies of winter and spring grains.

The mutual obligations of the sides signing the contracts in question will be stipulated in the contracts themselves.

Livestock, Grain Supplies

LD192026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] During recent weeks there has been an increase in the number of livestock earmarked for slaughter as well as in the amount of grain delivered to procurement points. According to the Farmers Self-Aid Office of the Central Union for Agricultural Cooperatives, approximately 78,500 tons of pigs were purchased from all agricultural sectors during the first 17 days of January. This amounts to 94 percent of the livestock purchased during a similar period in January last year. However, this is much more than the number procured in October, Novermber and even in the first days in December last year.

The procurement of cattle has increased considerably. During the period 1-17 January, more than 48,000 tons were purchased, which is much more than only a dozen or so weeks ago.

The procurement of grain is increasing as well. Although there has been a clera improvement in supplies, they are still insufficient. By 15 February it will be necessary to purchase at least 800,000 tons of grain from farmers in order to have a sufficient amount for the production of bread, flour and fodder, and this would only cover current needs.

U.S. Restrictions Scored

LD191936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The production of poultry from large poultry farms will be lower by at least 350,000 tons this year due to a shortage of feed as a result of export restrictions imposed by the United States. The Poldrop enterprise reports that the production of eggs will also be considerably reduced. On the other hand there is a chance that goose breeding will be considerably increased due to the use of domestically produced feed and that imported within the framework of cooperation agreements.

Chelm Meat Distribution

LD181258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The last topic in this review is the Chelm answer to the meat problem.

Here are several facts taken from DZIENNIK LUDOWY. Authorities in that [Chelm] voivodship have decided that the farmer will get a meat allowance in exchange for livestock brought in for slaughter. The ratios are as follows: For 100 kg of pork, he gets 12 kg of meat and fats; for 100 kg of beef or mutton he gets 7 kg of meat and fats; for 100 litres of milk he gets one-half kg of meat and fats. The meat allowance is distributed in each parish. The experiment covers 16 villages in 8 parishes. The article states that advantage of this kind of system is that the amount of the allowance depends on the acutal work input. The system stresses the importance of the meat producer. Being able to control deliveries according to needs is an enormous advantage for the farmers; and, there are also obvious advantages for the state. Using the highest indices for miners ration card allocations, the sale of one hog, weighing for example 115 kg, guarantees meat for 1 month both for the family selling it and for four other families.

Czeslaw Klepack, the author of the DZIENNIK LUDOWY article, writes that the Chelm experiment is becoming increasingly known both in the voivodship and throughout the country. Farmers not covered by the experiment are demanding that it be introduced in their parishes. Perhaps this is a way in which the meat supply problem can be solved. This thought runs throughout the article.

FUEL PRODUCTION, SUPPLIES, SHIPMENTS NOTED

Record Coal Extraction

LD171610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Mining and Energy reports that on Satuday the miners extracted nearly 529,000 tons of hard coal. This is a record for Saturday extraction in our mining industry.

The additional effort is the result of the commitment of miners doing additional work on that day to help flood victims. The minister of mining and energy conveyed to miners his appreciation and taking into consideration the wish of the mining workforce he made a decision that the Plock Voivodship and other areas affected by floods should urgently receive quantities of coal which would meet in full the needs of the population affected by the disaster.

Coal Deliveries Resume

LD161454 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Regular deliveries of coking coal were resumed in the first few days of the new year from Silesia to the northern [port of Gdansk]. Thereby it was possible to resume the exports of our coal by sea after a lengthy break. An average of 200 railwagons full of coal have been unloaded [daily] in the northern port over the past few days.

Today the loading of a Panamanian vessel which will take 42,000 tons of coal to Brazil was completed at the coal pier of the northern port.

Official on Gasoline Supplies

LD200940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] I would like to quote for you an excerpt from an interview which Jerzy Wojcicki, chief inspector of power economy, has granted to PAP. In reply to a question of how the gasoline situation is developing and when its sale for private users will be resumed, Jerzy Wojcicki said that the problems with supplies of liquid fuels were caused primarily by a shortfall of 2.5 million tons in gasoline processing, stemming from the need to reduce to an absolute minimum the oil imports from countries in the so-called second payment zone. At the same time the quantity of gasoline used in the private sector last year was greater than that used in the socialized sector. This accounts to some extent for the decision to suspend temporarily the sale of gasoline to private consumers.

The chief inspector of power economy said that it is difficult to give an exact date when the normal sale of gasoline will be resumed. The question will be examined in the near future, and in his view decisions on when the sale will start should be made even this month. At present talks are being conducted on the issue of further supplies of this fuel.

Koszalin Oil Production

LD151932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Janusz Tarnowski report from Koszalin]

[Text] Today's GLOS POMORZA reports increased extraction at the Karlino field. The R1 shaft is now being exploited, and yields approximately 100 tons of oil per 24 hours. Last year Karlino supplied the petrochemical industry with over 35,000 tons of oil and also supplied neighboring fiberboard and chipboard factories with the required quantities of gas.

Since the beginning of this year the exploitation of the Daszewo 1 shaft has been resumed. The shaft has been overhauled since the memorable eruption. It also yields approximately 100 tons of oil per 24 hours. The deliveries of gas to the boards' factories have also increased. It has very effectively replaced the expensive [word indistinct] used there before. The approximately 32,000 cubic meters of gas per 24 hours produced fully meets the requirement of the Karlino factories.

WARSAW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION DOWN

LD191718 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The first statistics on Warsaw industry and construction for last year are now known. The figures are not cheering. Industrial production was almost 13.[illegible] percent lower than in 1980. In construction, basic production fell by 20 percent.

At the same time the average nominal wages in industry and construction grew during last year by over 20 percent.

From Silesia on the other hand, come reports of a rather good work rhythm by miners. Yesterday they extracted almost 626,000 tons. Coal extraction has been maintained at such a high level for several days.

WORK AT KRAKOW FACTORY UNDER MARTIAL LAW NOTED

LD151616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1312 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] GAZETA KRAKOWSKI has visited the Armatura factory in Krakow. This is a factory with 3,500 workers in the Podgorze District. The people here are working because they want to. Piecework is in force in many of the jobs in the Armatura factory and one can earn a tidy sum. But work itself must now be respected. One does not know what the employment situation will be like once the economic reform gets fully under way. The self-management [at the factory] before it was suspended like all self-managements in Poland, warned that there would be no room for sham workers at an independent, self-managing and self-financing enterprise. The "eye" of the army is also helping to restore respect for the workplace and for work itself.

In accordance with the imposed martial law regulations five of the most active organizers of an attempted strike were subsequently locked up in a detention center. Earlier one person had been interned. There are still two persons under [word indistinct] arrest. They will stand trial for embarking on activities against the decree on martial law.

Will the law be very strict? Every adult citizen of this country is now experiencing great moral confusion. Hierarchies of values are changing. Many people are trying to build new hierarchies. How should one act? What is the most important [hierarchy] and the best forus and for the normal functioning of the state? What standard should one apply to those who were consciously opposed to political realism? What standard should one apply to those who one and a half years ago were carried away by an idea, which is still important today, and did not notice -- because it was not so easy at all -- that the idea was beginning to take on a dangerous shape. Each one of us must now resolve this moral dilemma on his own.

The situation in which we all found ourselves, particularly party members at the Armatura factory [sentence as heard]. First there was a shock and 18 party cards were handed in. At present there are 449 party members at this factory. They feel that they are in a special situation. They feel a responsibility which weighs down heavily on them but which is also helpful in these times. They are trying to cope with this task. What is to be done to strengthen ties with the remaining people in the factory, ties for the establishment of which they have been working not just during the past few years? Talking about things is not enough. Facts are what is needed. Plain work is needed and not hanging around for applause. People need to be helped. Social commissions are already in existence. They came into being even before there were instructions that they should be formed. The initiative was a party one. However, the commissions have different kinds of people [other than party people in them]. They distribute food, allowances, benefits and health resort passes.

In addition, the factory public announcement system has begun to operate. During the tremendous thirst for news there will be further information about the situation in the town and country. There will be talk about the economic reform which has also encompassed the Armatura factory. There will be consultation on the matter of proposals for prices and compensation.

OPOLSKI, ZSMP DISCUSS YOUTH HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

LD181320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] A working meeting of the Executive Office of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] and the minister of construction and the construction materials industry, Tadeusz Opolski, was held in Warsaw today. Problems of the young working in house construction and the possibilities of a fuller utilization of youth initiatives serving the solution of housing construction problems were discussed. It was stressed that all the circumstances and conditions for adapting this program to the continually growing needs of the young have to be considered. There is also a need to carry out essential changes in this system of construction credits for the young. The ZSMP leaders put forward a great number of specific youth initiatives relating, among other things, to the creation of youth construction cooperatives or work cooperatives which might contribute to assuaging the housing famine.

MILITIA DISCOVERS SOLIDARITY PRINTING PRESS

LD191500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Functionaries of the Voivodship Command of the Citizens Militia in Wroclaw have discovered an illegal printing press used to print leaflets issued by activists of NSZZ Solidarity who are still in hiding.

According to GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, the illegal leaflets printed there incited the community not to observe the obligations of martial law.

The illegal printing press was located in an apartment belonging to (Wojciech Bunda). In the apartment printing equipment, stocks of paper, forged printed forms and forged identity cards were discovered. Investigation is now in progress.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS RECEIVE JAIL SENTENCES

LD192142 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (PAP) -- The summary trial of five Solidarity activists from various enterprises in the Silesian town of Bielsko-Biala has ended, with the five being sentenced by the local voivodship court to prison terms ranging from 3 to 5 years, and the suspension of public rights from 2 to 3 years, for starting to establish an underground structure of the union in the Bielsko-Biala region, despite the suspension of the union's activities.

The convicts are: Waclaw Szleger, union chapter president at a power plant; Kazimierz Szmigiel, member of the union's chapter committee at the FSM car factory; Antoni Bobrowski, member of the regional executive of the union; Zdzislaw Honkisz, union chapter president in a housing cooperative; and Tadeusz Adamski, union chapter president at a meat plant.

They held a number of meetings, at which they started to form underground regional authorities of the union and planned protest actions against martial law.

The trial has shown that, in accordance with directions from the union's former leadership, they had planned to establish underground structures at the FSM motor car plant, and if that should fail to succeed, to switch either to the textile machinery plant Befama, or to the Ponar plant at nearby Zywiec.

For violating martial law the voivodship court in Bielsko-Biala sentenced respectively: Szleger, Szmigiel and Bobrowski to five, Adamski to four and Honkisz to three years imprisonment. At the same time the court stripped the first three of public rights for 3 years, and of the others for 2 years.

CITIZENS' MILITIA'S ACTIONS AGAINST SPECULATORS

LD191830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] As a result of the Citizens' Militia's activities in fighting speculation, more than 400 preliminary proceedings were launched last week, 200 proposals were submitted to collegiums and more than 400 people were fined. In trade establishments and apartments belonging to trade employees, goods worth more than Z8 million hidden from consumers were discovered. Militiamen also confiscated goods worth more than Z25 million which were the object of speculation.

CURFEW-BREAKERS FINED IN KRAKOW, POZNAN

LD192230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2127 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, every day several hundred people who violate the curfew are being punished by the collegiums. The offence carries a punishment of imprisonment for 1 month, or fine up to Z5,000 and is being treated summarily. For example, on 16 and 17 January the collegium in Poznan punished one person with 1 month's imprisonment, and 71 people with fines ranging from Z1,000-5,000 with, in all cases, a substitute punishment of imprisonment. At the same time collegiums in Krakow fined 108 people, substituting imprisonment in 33 cases.

GENERAL OUTLINES HELP FOR SOLDIERS' EDUCATION

LD191202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 19 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Soldiers and their families will no doubt read with interest an interview in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI with Lt Gen Antoni Jasinski, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army. The interview concerns special rights of soldiers who are on active military duty during the period of martial law. In reply to a question on giving priority to soldiers who will want to attend a university after the end of martial law, General Jasinski said the following: All soldiers who intend to devote themselves to regular military service are going to be guaranteed admission to a military academy of their choice. They will not need to take examinations -- that is, of course, if they meet the conditions such as completion of secondary school, good health and so on that the schools demand of their candidates. On the other hand, the Ministry of National Defense has taken steps to grant particular priority to soldiers who seek admission to civilian universities when they qualify for university studies. General Jasinski also said that the Ministry of National Defense wants to know well the situation of each soldier who is on extended military duty. The ministry intends to use this information to offer each soldier far-reaching help in shaping his life when he leaves the army.

LATEST STATISTICS ON FLOOD DAMAGE REPORTED

LD181024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Among the important domestic reports, the most important is information about the flood. It is already known that 26,000 hectares in the Ostroleka Voivodship, 24,000 hectares in Konin Voivodship, and over 9,000 hectares in Plock Voivodship are under water. People have been evacuated from almost 2,500 homes. The losses are big: they have already exceeded Z5 billion.

LOWER SILESIA AREA PUBLISHES 'STATE OF WAR' DAILY

WA2O1010 Wroclaw MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI in Polish 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial Report] A new publication for Lower Silesia, the MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI [LOWER SILESIAN MONITOR] has begun publishing on a daily basis in Wroclaw. It is described as "a publication for the period of the state of war for the voivodships: Jelenia Gora, Legnica, Walbrzych, and Wroclaw," with a circulation of approximately 300,000 copies and at 2 zlotys per copy.

In its premier issue, No 1 of 14 December 1981 it states in its announcement "to our readers" the following:

"Instead of three dailies -- GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, SLOWO POLSKIE, and WIECZOR WROCLAWIA, the readers today, 14 December 1981, will receive the MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI. The editorial team considers the MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI as a state of war period publication announced by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. As the title itself implies, the MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI will convey decrees, orders, and decisions of the central and local authorities as well as communiques and various information to facilitate the proper understanding of the situation as well as sound, calm, and responsible behavior of the public in this exceptional and difficult period. We continue to believe deeply that the need will not occur to include reports in these columns about the spilling of our Polish blood.

"The MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI team itself takes up its work within the framework stated in the state of war orders and bans in Poland. This means that even our informational activity is subject to the rigors of the time in which it has come for all of us to live. This is a different journalism than that to which the readers of our three Lower Silesian newspapers have become accustomed during the last several months. Convinced that we will be able to return to normal journalistic activity sooner or later, we wish to request an understanding of the rigors of our present service.

"Signed: the Editorial Team of MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI."

CZYREK SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY TRENDS

AU191455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 pp 1,2

[Staffer report: "The International Situation and Events in Poland -- J. Czyrek Meets PZPR Central Committee Lecturers"]

[Text] The current international situation and particularly foreign reaction to the events in Poland were the subjects of yet another meeting of the PZPR Central Committee lecturers under the auspices of the Central Committee Ideological Department. Comrade Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an extensive speech in this connection and replied to many questions from the floor. The meeting was chaired by Comrade W. Namiotkiewicz, head of the Ideological Department.

Comrade J. Czyrek discussed the main trends of international relations that will determine the policy of the eighties, the East-West relations and the ideological and other kinds of confrontation between the two world systems. He also discussed the dangers to the policy of detente, dialogue, cooperation and equal partnership between states with different systems -- in line with the principles laid down in the seventies. The present policy of confrontation and economic and political pressure as applied by the imperialist and militaristic forces against the socialist states is a sign that certain Western states may -- in order to implement their anticommunist aims -- depart from the tested and mutually advantageous principles of international cooperation and abandon the efforts to create material foundations of the "common denominator of the common interests."

J. Czyrek devoted much attention to analyzing the reasons for the interest of the West, especially of NATO countries, in our country's situation. This interest is dictated by the wish to prolong the crisis in Poland, to prove the supposed inability of socialism to reform itself and, obviously, to use our difficulties as an instrument to aggravate the international situation, complicate East-West relations, promote the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign and block economic cooperation. The West, especially the United States, is trying to use the Polish events as a pretext for the arms race. Aside from the measures that constitute interference in our internal affairs, there are realistic forces in the West that are against the escalation of tension on Poland's account.

Poland also cannot help paying attention to the attempts by some Western circles to question the Yalta-Potsdam peaceful order. These attempts are directed not only against our basic interests, but also against European stabilization and equilibrium.

J. Czyrek stressed the priority importance of the relations and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for our policy as most strongly confirmed by the most recent visit to Moscow of the Polish foreign minister. The help from the fraternal countries, especially from the USSR, and our trade with the CEMA countries provide a glaring contrast to the Western states' policy -- inspired by the United States -- of economic pressure and "sanctions" against Poland. The socialist countries fully support the measures taken by the Military Council for National Salvation to take the country out of its crisis and restore internal stability.

Following his analysis of the international situation, J. Czyrek discussed those trends and factors that make it possible to frustrate the catastrophic vision of the eighties. The cohesion and active peace policy of the socialist countries is the basic premise for those trends and factors. The socialist countries can count on the support and understanding of many third world and nonaligned countries. The West European countries are also aware of their specific interests and rights, which are consistent with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different systems and which are being threatened by the policy of confrontation and of aggravated East-West relations.

Comrade Czyrek informed the session about the letters set by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to the heads of state and government of most world countries and to the leaders of many political parties and movements. In these letters W. Jaruzelski described the events in Poland and the aims of the Military Council for National Salvation.

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD192210 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (PAP) -- "Politology [as received] Has Not Been Spared by the Crisis" is the headline under which ZYCIE WARSZAWY printed today an interview with head of the Polish Institute of International Affairs Prof Janusz Symonides. He said:

"I do agree that the style of presentation of our foreign policy as well as of some international issues became a bit shallow. Some phraseological expressions such as the notorious phrase fuitful visit were used excessively while facts were being avoided. Every Polish statement at international forum, every foreign visit by our politicians and every stay of diplomatic heads of other countries in Poland were presented in the propaganda of success style. Simultaneously, the level of actual understanding of many world phenomena by Polish society became lower due to this.

"It is true that the degree of popularization abroad of information about both actions of our foreign policy and Polish initiatives as well as our contribution to the scientific interpretation of world problems is insufficient.

"It has become a rule that our initiatives are presented chiefly through diplomatic channels. On the other hand, our participation in the world scientific exchange, our presence on the market of political ideas where scientists interpret and propagate various world trends is insufficient and below our possibilities. The reasons for this are various. We publish too little on these issues in foreign languages. As a result many valuable Polish works devoted to disarmament, international security, environmental protection remain unknown to the broad scientific circles of the world. In politology, like in every other scientific field, most essential is the topicality of a publication presenting an analysis of certain phenomena and forecasting certain trends.

"I think that the process of demystifying the style of presenting our foreign policy and writing about international problems is already visible. On our part we are working towards a deepened popularization of these questions and starting with next year we will be organizing regular cycles of lectures of our scientists on various international topics, as well as discussions and meetings."

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

LD142046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the Ministry of Foreign Trade between the ministry's leaders and the directors of foreign trade and freight enterprises. Problems connected with foreign exchange of products were discussed. Particular attention was drawn to the need to alleviate difficulties that occur in the turnover with capitalist countries, especially in the realization of imports that are required for production. A considerable part of the meeting was devoted to discussing foreign trade enterprises' principles of operation after the introduction of economic reform and the cooperation of foreign trade apparatus with industry with extensive use of economic instruments. [sentence as heard]

It was stressed that there is a need to speedily reinstate foreign currency allocations for exporting enterprises. Problems resulting from difficulties in operative action were also discussed. [sentenced as heard] This particularly applies to foreign trade enterprises' communication both with producers in the country and with foreign partners.

The meeting was attended by the commissar of the National Defense Committee, Maj Gen Jan Zielinski.

PAP REPORTS ON 1981 FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

LD131248 Warsaw PAP in English 1140 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- The value of Polish exports last year amounted to some 13.2 billion dollars, i.e. it was lower by 15.4 percent than in 1980, in itself hardly a good year. Poland's exports to socialist countries decreased by some 10 percent, while its exports to capitalist countries decreased to 5.76 billion dollars, i.e. by 21.3 percent.

Limited possibilities of payments in hard currency changed the geography of Polish imports. The purchases in socialist countries increased in comparison with 1980 by 2 percent, while Poland's imports from capitalist countries further decreased radically by nearly 30 percent. The deficit of trade with that group of contries amounted to 78.2 million dollars. The balance seems to be very small when compared with recent years, but its decrease was reached by giving up purchases of vital commodities. For the Polish economy, on the other hand, the deficit in trade with socialist countries increased to 1.95 billion dollars.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

LD142236 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] A conference of central and voivodship activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held in Warsaw. It outlined the tasks for the immediate future.

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has been operating lately in particularly complex political conditions due to the exceptionally intense antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda which seeks to weaken our alliance. Nevertheless, it was asserted in the course of the conference that the rank and file members of the society have continued their activities, opposing hostile pressures, denying rumors and false information.

The chairman of the society's central board, Stanislaw Wronski, thanked all active members of the organization for such bearing.

On the same day, the Soviet ambassador in our country, Boris Aristov, met members of the society.

He conveyed to those present greetings and wishes for the new year, a difficult one for Poland. He expressed the conviction that the Polish communists and the entire nation will be able to overcome the current difficulties and will themselves resolve their problems.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF U.S. SENATOR PRESSLER

Talk With Ozdowski, Others

LD151910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski today received American Senator Larry Pressler, who, within the framework of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is chairman of the subcommittee dealing, among other things, with the Food for Peace Program. During the talks the range and form of aid by American charitable organizations to the people most in need of help in Poland were touched upon. Deputy Premier Ozdowski informed the senator about the process of the normalization of the internal situation in our country and about certain economic problems.

Senator Pressler also conducted talks with Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz, who is a member of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, and with Ryszard Brzozowski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish Red Cross.

Today, Senator Pressler was also received by the Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz. Subjects discussed were the state of Polish-American relations and international situation questions. Deputy Minister Wiejacz also presented a political assessment of the so-called American economic sanctions against Poland.

Meets With Health Minister

LD161530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Tadeusz Szelachowski, minister of health and social welfare received Larry Pressler, U.S. senator and chairman of the Senate subcommittee dealing with the Food for Peace Program. During the meeting the main problems of the Polish health service were discussed with particular consideration being paid to the situation and needs of the children as well as of the elderly and disabled.

REGULATIONS ON CHANGE OF RESIDENCE RELAXED

LD182026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs informs that in connection with the ongoing improvement in public security, the increasingly full observance of law and order and the increase in labor productivity and out of concern that the working people -- particularly in the mining and metallurgical fields -- should get their rest and recreation, the minister of internal affairs on the recommendation of the voivodas of Katowice and Krakow has ordered a relaxation of the obligation to seek permission for a temporary change of residence by people moving between the Katowice, Bielsko-Biala and Nowy Sacz Voivodships and between the Krakow municipality and Nowy Sacz Voivodship. This order will take effect from 22 January until further notice.

Furthermore, with regard to the obligation to register within 12 hours of arriving in a given locality, these people may now register within 4 days, that is, according to the regulations in force before the introduction of martial law.

To facilitate the departures of people sent to sanatoriums for treatment or for a rest to vacation centers, the minister of internal affairs has decreed the exemption of that group of people from the obligation to get permission to change their place of residence and permission for a temporary stay in the border zone, if the place where the citizen is to be treated or to rest lies within that zone. Documents authorizing the treatment or vacation replace permission to stay in the place indicated in the former documents. Those people referred to in the communique are required to register according to the principles generally in force before the introduction of martial law.

KOWALCZYK ATTENDS COOPERATIVE MEETING IN WARSAW

LD150600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text[In the building of the Central Union of Work Cooperatives in Warsaw a conference has taken place of chairmen of national and voivodship unions of work cooperatives. Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, and plenipotentiary of the National Defense Committee. Maj Gen Jan Sosnicki attended the debates. The meeting discussed the role of work cooperatives under martial law and the tasks for the current year.

Deputy Premier Kowalczyk spoke about the socioeconomic situation in the country and the tasks for work cooperatives within the framework and forms of their activity.

General Sosnicki presented certain aspects of martial law.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSS FARM OWNERSHIP LAWS

LD140554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] At a joint session of the Sejm Commissions on Legislative work and Agriculture and the Foodstuffs Industry, the first reading has taken place of the government's draft bills on amendments to the civic code, on waiving the law concerning the regulation of farm property and on amendments to the civil proceedings code.

Deputies pointed out in the discussion that irrespective of the legislative consolidation of guarantees for protecting in their entirety the peasants' family farms, it is desirable to introduce a relevant note to the Constitution on this matter.

Controversy arose over the matter of the maximum area norms of private farms. Much attention was also devoted to discussing the issues connected with the inheritance of farms, indicating the need for a clear regulation on matters of (?inheritance). Further work on the draft laws bill will be conducted by a specially-appointed subcommission.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON 'UNFAILING' SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD150942 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 15 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan (PAP) -- "Minister Czyrek's recent visit to Moscow came at a time of a specific political situation: Forces hostile to the entire socialist commonwealth have taken very intensive efforts to set Poland against the Soviet Union. After the introduction of martial law in Poland they have unleashed a propaganda campaign against both countries which is accompanied by means of pressure bearing the character of interference in Poland's internal affairs ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today in a comment on the visit.

"On the one hand -- the masks have fallen off from the faces of those who still not long ago declared disinterested sympathy towards our country and who now are trying to punish it though economic sanctions because the course of events in Poland's home affairs is contrary to the plans and strivings of reactionary forces of imperialism.

"On the other hand -- exactly under these circumstances, it is all the more easier to appreciate the valuable significance of cooperation with the Soviet ally, which -- as usual -- has (?not failed us)," the paper said.

"Our alliance, cooperation, and friendship with the Soviet Union fully correspond with the most vital interests of both states and nations, and are the basic condition of ensuring security of the Polish People's Republic, of our country's overcoming of the crisis, and of her further successful development.

"The above conclusion follows from both the bitter ordeals of the second world war and the positive experience of the recent (?decades) of so fruitful cooperation with the Soviet neighbour and ally -- a natural ally and therefore an unfailing one."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S POLICY

LD201010 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 20 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- "Whenever the conversation hit the issue of placing a judgement on President Ronald Reagan's first year in office, I was repeatedly told that 'it is a mess'", ZYCIE WARSZAWY's staff reporter Karol Szyndzielorz wrote in his Washington dispatch on the U.S. President today. "This did not fit in with the image of the President that could be seen from a European perspective. First, his surprising victory in the elections, next a series of triumphs in Congress, and finally -- the strong support from the American public opinion. All this was in conflict with what it all looks like from a short distance," Szyndzielorz said.

President Reagan's foreign policy is far from stabilized and as regards his domestic policy, the President himself admitted that being a president requires superhuman strength and that it is difficult to handle all problems, the author said, adding that "people who have been living in Washington for decades and have seen more than one president claim that the main weakness of the present administration is that it is disorganized".

"Despite this, Reagan's electoral block still supports him. He is considered s strong president. The simplicity of his argument and statements is his strength. He wins those who had elected him, that it is primarily the average Americans; the huge middle class worried about the erosion of the standard of living induced by permanent inflation and climbing taxes. They expect Reagan to help them. It is only we, Europeans, who think that it is the foreign policy of the presidents and premiers that decided about their fate: the truth proves to be different, [words indistinct] learning about that, too," Szyndzielorz said in conclusion.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON U.S. MOTIVES IN USING SANCTIONS

LD162118 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 16 Jan 82

["The Political Pressure Weapon" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (PAP) -- In an article entitled as above the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today that "Washington's restrictions, including economic, against Poland and Washington's pressure on its West European allies, justified by 'the concern for the well-being of the Polish nation', is an especially glaring example of political cynicism."

The daily adds that the following move to revise U.S.-Soviet relations in trade, technology exports, etc., under the pretext that the USSR "is responsible for the imposition of martial law in Poland" signifies disclosure of the U.S. cards.

"When the events in Poland worked out definitely not to the liking of definite circles in the West, including those in the U.S., the Republican administration, regardless of its widely publicized 'humanitarian sentiments' towards the Polish nation, did not hesitate to use the economic weapon, knowing all too well that thereby it hits out exactly against this nation.

"Neither did it balk to aim this weapon at the USSR which has lent us fraternal assistance at these difficult moments."

"At the same time, Washington tries to 'punish' the Polish nation because it did not let itself be led astray and because it took up the struggle against the anti-socialist forces which were implementing objectives incompatible with its vital interests, but how very close to Western experts on anti-socialist propaganda and anti-socialist actions.

"While previously proclaiming to all concerned that Poland should solve her problems by herself and without any outside interference, nowadays the U.S. is making open attempts to politically interfere in our affairs through a definite propaganda line, first of all, through various trade and economic restrictions.

"The U.S. restrictions against Poland constitute another discreditation of the allegedly humanitarian assumptions of the U.S. policy. For many reasons, the effectiveness of such actions is problematic.

"Although at a meeting with foreign journalists Vice-Premier Jarusz Obodowski admitted that the U.S. sanctions will have an adverse bearing on our economy, nevertheless, as representatives of the Polish authorities have emphasized with full strength, Poland shall never give in to the political pressures which take various forms of economic pressure as their too," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

FORMER ENVOY SPASOWSKI'S RADIO INTERVIEW NOTED

LD131802 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- In a commentary on Polish ex-ambassador to the USA Romuald Spasowski's interview for Radio Free Europe, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that the arguments the former Polish ambassador in the United States used were "so much foul holds, so political vulgar that they unmasked better than anything else his own moral nothingness. [quotation marks as received]

Acting as an official representative of his country, when he really could have helped the Polish society, Spasowski chose "to maintain a specific passivity, shirked from fulfilling his fundamental duties", TRYBUNA LUDU said and added that this changed only when he began to make contacts with Washington's notables in the aim of hurting Poland.

To give a politically and psychologically fuller account of the former Polish ambassador's anatomy of treason in the USA the daily said that "it is worthwhile adding that following the example of his predecessors, with masochistic self-satisfaction he throws mud on all that till recently this alleged professional revolutionary (as he liked to refer to himself among his intimate friends) valued the most", the daily wrote.

Concluding its commentary, TRYBUNA LUDU said that Spasowski committed treason "with premeditation, in cold blood" and that his act was that of a man "who so consistently and till the very end proved to be capable of thwarting the confidence of the state and nation that until recently was his own."

IMPROVEMENTS SINCE BEGINNING OF MARTIAL LAW NOTED

LD200722 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2310 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Let's have a look now at the pages of the Polish Army daily.

A month has passed since the introduction of martial law in Poland, since the introduction of a state of higher necessity which was announced in order to save the country from unavoidable catastrophy. It is too early to come up with profound assessments and to analyze the phenomena which took place during this period. (Emil Gil), a lieutenant colonel, writes that there is, however, an opportunity for a few reflections as the past month has changed a lot in our lives.

Peace and hope for the stabilization of sociopolitical life have returned. Respect for work, law and public order is being restored. The author emphasizes that the Military Council of National Salvation takeover of the government of the state was, on no account, a military coup in Poland, which was what some Western countries wanted to announce to the whole world with the help of press agencies and radio stations.

The Military Council of National Salvation has become the executive body of the state for the duration of martial law, without replacing any constitutional bodies. The Sejm, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers did not suspend their activities. (Emil Gil) draws one's attention to the fact that martial law has not hampered the implementation of the previously made decisions concerning the economic reform and concerning improvement of social policy. The Military Council of National Salvation made a decision on the issue of the quick modification of the system for steering the economy to the conditions of martial law. A lot of constructive decisions have been made by the government, by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers and by the Council for Family Matters. Minimal earnings have been raised since the new year, the scope of protected work has been widened and a charter for builders has been introduced. The Military Council of National Salvation in its appeal to the Polish farmers, confirmed the implementation of the necessary guarantees for a stable agricultural policy. The second stage of the increase in family benefits [zasilki rodzinne] has also been put in force. Further, the author writes that while martial law introduced partial restrictions as far as civic liberties were concerned, this was necessary from the point of view of the interests of the state as well as the citizens themselves.

(Emil Gil) reminds the reader of the statement of the Military Council of National Salvation that this necessity will only be binding for the necessary period of time. Today, after one month of martial law, when all inhabitants of cities -- despite many difficulties -- have gotten used to the military patrols, to the fact that they must carry their identity cards on them, to certain restrictions on their social contacts, everything is slowly coming back to normal. That is all from the article entitled "Time of Martial Law, Time of Action" in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

PAPER STRESSES NEED TO REGAIN PEOPLE'S TRUST

LD171454 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1310 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Following a Great Shock: This is the title GAZETA POZNANSKA gives to a report on the work of the party organization in the Cegielski works.

The author of the article writes: I would be lying if I said that the decision of 13 December put the (?whole) party organization in Cegielski, each of its 3,000 members, on its feet. For after all they were and are a true part of the same workforce which almost wholly once placed its hopes in Solidarity. There are relatively few for whom everything sorted itself out in their minds straight away (?like a simple puzzle with building blocks).

For many these have been days of difficult reflection, of laborious sorting out of confused thoughts. They ought not to be alone with their confusion.

What most bothers everyone at this time who feels himself bound to the party, for good or ill, is the regaining of social trust, including that of the people who did in fact keep their party cards but who in their hearts were more on the side of the now suspended union. One should not give anyone up, and even less look for a chance to retaliate or settle accounts. Whatever someone once said or signed, or even the fact that he is now signing a declaration of loyalty, is not so important. What counts is what the man thinks today and especially what he does. Martial law will pass and the most important thing is what will follow.

LODZ PAPER DRAWS SOLIDARITY-NAZI PARALLELS

PM131517 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 4 Jan 82 p 2

[Piotr Goszczynski article: "The Truth About 15 Months"]

[Text] The evil begotten prior to August has been severely condemned by the party and its members. For 15 months injustices have been remedied and irregularities elimated from our life, and our future has been swiftly emerging day by day in the heat of criticism as true and undistorted democracy. That is how the party and the government behaved.

However, from August 1980 through 13 December 1981 the Solidarity leaders and various extremists who joined Solidarity through the back door by taking advantage of the workers' distrust of the policy pursued by the Gierek-Jaroszewicz team and by pretending that their aim was to defend the working class and democracy took over control of that trade union's leadership, striving hour after hour and day after day to dismantle our administrative, economic and social structures.

Antipeople forces directed the energy of Solidarity members into false, antisocialist channels. For Messrs Slowik, Jurszyk, Wadolowski, Kuron and several hundred people like them imagined that they would alter Poland's political structure, force our country out of the community of socialist countires and restore capitalism in Poland.

The government negotiated for 15 months. The demands put forward by the union leadership, which had been taken over by the Workers' Defense Committee [KOR] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], became more sweeping. For 15 months the government extended its hand with a view to national accord, but this hand constantly met a void. The counterrevolution wanted no accord but was bent on confrontation, which would have led to the shedding of oceans of Polish blood. Solidarity ceased to be a trade union and became an opposition party striving to seize power in the Polish People's Republic. This is how the social accords of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie were violated.

No one living in 100 years' time will be able to imagine what those 15 months were like. Each was worse than its predecessor, each brought new difficulties, new strikes, new falsehoods and new lies. The Solidarity leadership, which was controlled by forces and a political program connected with the KOR and KPN, first called its movement a trade union movement and later a social movement. And yet if we analyze all those days, weeks and months we will clearly see that it was purely, as far as its form was concerned, a populist movement whose nature and objectives were uncommonly similar to those of fascism. It was no natural phenomenon. The natural phenomenon of August 1980 was replaced with a system. With every passing month it became increasingly clear that each month was modeled on an originated from the period preceding Hitler's rise to power in Germany. This is my personal opinion and this is how I -- and not only I -- feel.

In Germany too an imagined enemy was discovered. The psychological terror unleashed both here and there was similar as far as its form was concerned. Both there and here strongarm squads called self-defense units were created.

There people began to be murdered 2 years before power was achieved; here mention was already being made of hanging the reds.

Both here and there the authorities were vilified and the Parliament's powers undermined. Both there and here the economy was gradually reduced to ruin with a view to creating ferment among the community and setting brother against brother.

In Germany the fascists managed to seize power -- a putsch, seizure of all key positons and, later, the consequences of all this, namely, Dachau, war, Auschwitz, millions of deaths and finally defeat. KOR and KPN leaders meant to ensure a similar fate for Poland. We Poles wanted neither to follow this path nor to be faced with such a fate. And this is why those of us who perceived the danger right from the beginning of the Solidarity leadership's activities sounded the alarm. We were called hardheaded fogies but we were merely able to see matters which other people either could not or would not see because they were blinded by Solidarity badges.

For it should frankly be admitted at this point that the workers' anger and bitterness were manipulated very skillfully. These notes were sounded in a masterly manner and workers and peasants were deceived about the trade union's objectives. The authorities' mistakes and errors were sedulously taken advantage of. A wall of distrust between the authorities on the one hand and the working class and the peasantry on the other was built with those errors and mistakes.

The experts who set behind the Solidarity leadership perfidiously played the wage hike game -- they realized in advance that because of the inflation which was bound to follow wage hikes, the working class would in no way benefit from them and that inflation would destabilize the economy, rebound from an increasingly badly supplied market and ricochet against the workers' budgets and that, as a result, the workers' anger would again be directed against the authorities.

A few of us realized that in view of the already rather weak market and inadequate supplies, any wage hikes extorted since August were bound to throw all economic structures out of gear and consequently to lead to inflation, which would affect the poorest people most.

We perceived the simple truth that every strike would result in a decrease in the amount of goods available -- in smaller quantities of suits, shoes and shirts. We realized that as a result of the Solidarity leadership's destructive work in rural areas, less bread, meat, butter and milk would be available for children.

We also realized that the attacks on the militia and the security service would further jeopardize public order and security and lead to an increase in hooliganism, speculation, violence and robbery.

Plants practically ceased to produce goods, and the Solidarity leadership extended a begging hand abroad, asking for gifts for the undernourished Polish people. Can there be anything more humiliating than the reponse from some foreign countries.

Let the Polish people set the work -- they will then be able to feed themselves.

However, Solidarity extremists -- Kuron from KOR and Moczulski from the so-called KPN -- needed all those factors; they needed inflation, a dearth of goods on the market and hunger, which was already beginning to knock on doors and confront people. They also needed disarray in the ranks of the citizens' militia, for even in that sphere they sought to set up Solidarity cells to paralyze the forces of law and order and introduce knuckledusters, knives, razors and razorblades onto the streets.

They sought to weaken the authorities in every day and to make them powerless, to finally bring them to their knees, to take over all the collapsing state agencies and to introduce their own law and order on the state's ruins.

The naive were beguiled with talk of Japan, but no one said how hard it is necessary to work in Japan for every single yen.

A powerful weapon was forged out of past mistakes and unwritten pages of history, and efforts were made to aim with it in experienced young people -- children of People's Poland who had been given by the fatherland, the people's fatherland, everything that it could give them, above all a good childhood, peaceful youth, free schooling, often higher education and, whenever possible, new housing. Solidarity experts, KOR specialists and people specializing in negation from the so-called KPN fed our sons and daughters with quarter-and half-truths as well as gross falsehoods. They sought to poison their young hearts and inexperienced minds.

Poland's recent history was vilified and efforts were made to render it odious, and the exertions of Polish soldiers -- soldiers of Narvik, Tobruk, Monte Cassino and Lenino -- were called unavailing. Even our western borders, our ancient lands in the west and in the north which we recovered after many centuries were subjected to attack. Revisionists and revanchists in the FRG were given a new boost in exhange for thirty pieces of silver.

And this was done by the very people who had long bandied such notions as love of the fatherland and patriotism.

Our colors were brought into disrepute by those who wore red-and-white armbands while opting for a path leading to ruin instead of working for the fatherland. The sign of fighting Poland -- an anchor composed of the letters "P" and "W" -- so dear to every former member of the Home Army, was besmirched: That symbol -- the emblem of an ardent struggle against the Hitlerite invader -- was painted on the walls of our houses and cities and, either underneath it or beside it, the three letters KPN were written, which signify only treason, hatred of the fatherland and betrayal of its interests in exchange of Western currency.

For such money poured in from the West -- for propaganda which vilified everything Polish and socialist. It was used to acquire printing presses on which miserable pamphlets were printed which exuded the poison of hatred into people's hearts, as well as to ensure easy and carefree life for the new KPN, KOR and "Solidarity" leaders.

Various Bujaks, Kropiwnickis, Slowiks and Trautmans enjoyed life during those 15 months, and whereas the workers lived on and from ration coupons, those gentlemen lived in the lap of luxury. They gave themselves salaries higher than a minister's and appropriated foreign gifts because this was the kind of morality that prevailed among them and this was the "disinterested" love they had for the workers and the fatherland.

We will soon disclose the amounts involved and the names of those who acquired sizable foreign exchange accounts during the 15 months of chaos and anarchy, for foreign receipts and gifts received by Solidarity, KPN and KOR were entered in their books in a very strange way. Since March 1968 Mr Jacek Kuron had lived only on his "political" activities without working at all. And he led a life of luxury, as waiters from Zakopane "Kasprowy" and the Sopot Grand Hotel can testify.

The money from the West poured in. Here too there is a similarity to the period of Hitler's rise to power. Hitler too was financed by big capital with a view to barring the way for socialists and communists in Germany. In our country similar rules of the game were applied with a view to financing chaos and anrchy in Poland, forcibly removing People's Poland from the circle of its socialist allies and bringing Poland's political system and authorities into disrepute.

Who were those remarkable strategists bent on promoting proverty, chaos and anarchy in our country and what was their origin?

Let us take a first example from our own Lodz backyard -- the example of Mr Andrzej Trautman, a half educated man, a criminal and one of the Solidarity leaders in Lodz.

We printed photocopies of the seven sentences imposed on him for common criminal offenses in GLOS ROBOTNICZY for 24 December 1981. He alleged that he had been persecuted for political reasons and pretended to be a national hero -- he deceived those who were unaware of his disreputable past. He hated authority -- any authority -- since a man like this wants to acknowledge no authority because any authority would hinder his criminal activities. He therefore decided to take his revenge on those who had failed to accept his "lifestyle" and had prosecuted and punished him in accordance with the law to protect their fellow citizens' security and property. Later he reached the conclusion that the authorities had become so weak that they could be overthrown and that power could be taken over, on behalf of the deceived workers. There were other people like Trautman among the Solidarity leaders.

What did those people have in common with ideology? They sought only to reduce Poland to ruin and to ensure a comfortable life for themselves. And it would have come to such a pass that a criminal would have governed our voivodship like a pasha. This would have happened had it not been for 13 December 1981, a day which will go down in history. On that day the government and the authorities, supported by the majority of an exhausted community, said firmly "No." We have had enough of adventurism.

We will not abandon the path of renewal because there can be no return to the old system. But we will not let anyone deflect us from the present path under martial law, which leads toward stabilization, calm and better days after the bitter and painful 15 months during which we have realized many things -- especially, what kind of future was being prepared for Poland by a handful of corrput politicos and the activists deceived by them. [end of article]

From the [GLOS ROBOTNICZY] Editorial Board

The above article is yet another item in the "view-opinions" series in which we have published personal, often controversial, reflections, judgments and conclusions. Just as the writers' attitude to what they want to share with the readers by expressing their views is not unimportant, so their utterances can become a subject of daily discussion. We therefore ask for your comments and opinions.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON SOLIDARITY LEADERS AIMS

LD131812 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 13 Jan 82

["True Aims of False Advisers" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- "The disclosure of the inside story of the activity of the Solidarnosc leadership and its advisers unequivocally points to the fact that the working class and the working people were cheated with perfidy by a gang of political adventurers", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today in an article headlined as above.

The paper (writes): "They were deceived because their main aim was intended to bring power people such as Kuron, Michnik, Geremek, Rulewski, Bujak, Kosmowski and many like them on the workers' shoulders."

"The Gdansk debate proved that a union organization which had grown up from the needs of normal working people in our country transformed into an opposition political party the aim of which was to prepare the working people, against their interests, for overthrowing the socialist system and a restoration of a bourgeois-capitalist state," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continued.

"It is evident that in such a climate, there was no time to review purely union, social and living issues, let alone settling them. ...The genuine working class trend was pushed far into the background. I think, however, that attention must be paid to this trend particularly because time for real union work will surely come," the author said.

Continuing this line of thought, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that this "trend had become apparent in various regional undertakings, where resistance against the adventurism of the leadership and the local political bosses manifested itself ever clearly. This healthy, working-class and strictly union trend was becoming stronger and this worried the leadership and its advisers."

Referring to the statements made by various Solidarnosc activists at various levels ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that "it is only in the conditions of martial law, when the leadership's terror disappeared that those people can, and what is more important, feel a need to, prove that the former Solidarnosc leadership and advisers had nothing in common with the defence of the real interests of the working class. From them we learn the truth about the union's central and regional prominent leaders, about the real aims, plans, and methods of activity (also camouflaged) of their workers' labour union, workers only by name."

"One should hope that exactly now, after these bitter experiences the working people of Poland will fully understand who actually defends their vital interests and the interests of the entire nation. They will also understand that the time will come to build a strictly trade union organization, a purely working-class organization without false advisers, without developed regional structures, without 43,000 officials and without political adventurers. This will be a trade union whose main goal will be to genuinely defend the interests of the working class people and also to take an active and constructive part in the process of the socialist renewal" ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON SOLIDARITY'S FOREIGN LINKS

AU151414 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Col W. Zielinski article: "Solidarity's Foreign Activities -- 'Strange' Business"]

[Text] He behaved as the foreign minister of Solidarity's shadow cabinet.

"...He declared in Geneva that he would soon sell all the stylish buildings housing the embassies of the Polish People's Republic...." This is what the Western mass media and representatives of the communities with whom he had come into contact during his numerous foreign trips said about Geremek.

Solidarity's shadow cabinet was made ready not only to take over all positions in the country, including those of the premier and president, but also the positions in the foreign service, including all diplomatic missions. The would-be "ambassadors" felt so sure of themselves that they had talks and discussed questions on behalf of the "government," which was not yet set up, but which was to tackle these questions once in power. That is why Geremek had talks about loans for Poland and about jobs for Polish workers in the West. In a word, Solidarity leaders engaged in the international activities that were not so much independent of as in conflict with the official policy of the Polish Republic, that undermined the basic principles of our foreign policy and that compromised our country. Moreover, we should realize that representatives of some Western countries -- the United States, for example -- treated Solidarity's prominent people as the future rulers of Poland, within the orbit of their own influence. Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz exchanged letters with Mr Authur Skop from the U.S. Embassy in Poland as if he were an official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was enough for Onyszkiewicz to put his name of a piece of paper bearing the stamp of Mazowsze Solidarity for Zygmunt Przetakiewicz to set up a Solidarity mission in the United States. The American AFL-CIO, which people sometimes maliciously call AFL-CIA, helped Przetakiewicz organize a press-information center called "The Friends Poland Independent Trade Union Solidarity, IMCO" in New York [phrase between quotation marks published in English]. It also gave the center $300,000. It was not until the Ministry of Foreign Affairs intervened that the center was closed on 29 October 1981.

Solidarity's prominent people tried to downplay the opening of the illegal bureau in the United States, saying that it was "Onyszkiewicz's private initiative."

This is not only an impudent lie, but a clumsy one in the bargain. The establishment of the bureau in question was a typical trial balloon. If the Polish authorities had not intervened or if their intervention had not worked, such bureaus were to be set up throughout all of Western Europe in line with a previous plan. This shows that the project was not carried out on Onyszkiewicz's private initiative, which Solidarity's prominent people confirmed on various occasions. For example, in a talk with representatives of the British trade unions, Rulewski said:

"Solidarity must have its own representatives abroad because the embassies of the Polish People's Republic are unable to provide objective information for Solidarity and to take care of its interests."

As we know, on 17 May 1981 a Solidarity delegation stopped over in London on its way home from Japan. It included Lech Walesa, Magdalena Wojcik, Zbigniew Bujak, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Elzbieta Potrykus, Jan Rulewski, Lech Dynarski and Henryk Lipnyc, which shows that it was not a "private" group of tourists, but an official delegation of Solidarity, and a representative one in the bargain. At that time Lech Walesa said at London airport: "The Solidarity leadership knows that it is necessary for our trade union to have representatives abroad. The leadership has not as yet determined the final form of this representation. We are contemplating the possibility of placing Solidarity representatives within Polish diplomatic missions or, what is not impossible, to appoint independent representations."

Krakowiak, Sliwinski and Rulewski, who visited London in June 1981, made a similar statement in their talks with Callaghan, Foot and TUC [Trades Union Congress] leaders: "Solidarity must have its own representatives abroad as well as an entire system of supporting organizations because the embassies of the Polish People's Republic are unable -- as bodies of power -- to provide correct information for Solidarity and to take care of its interests."

We must admit that those Solidarity gentlemen were right in saying that, aside from Ambassadors Spasowski in New York and Ruraarz in Tokyo, Polish embassies could not take care of Solidarity's interests. We disregard the small detail that a Solidarity resident in any embassy would soon have tried to lord it over everyone, in line with the practices promoted in factories and institutions in Poland.

Solidarity's interests abroad were extensive and of a special nature. For example, altogether 50 official delegations of Solidarity went to 30 countries -- exclusively Western countries, prior to 13 December 1981. Over 300 Solidarity activists went as "tourists" to foreign countries, mostly to Italy, France, Sweden, the United States and Switzerland. Here is some of the "business" they attended to: on 24 September 1980 the emissary T. Walendowski participated in a seminar organized by the Georgetown University Center of Strategic and International Studies. At that seminar he presented a KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] interpretation of the events in Poland. In January 1981 during his visit to Rome, Rozplochowski visited the U.S. Embassy to find out whether the United States would give Poland financial assistance if the present government were overthrown and a Solidarity government were set up. He also had talks with Freeman, who did not conceal that he cooperated with the CIA and with whom he agreed on the means for confidential contacts between Solidarity representatives and the employees of U.S. embassies. Posing as Solidarity representatives, the KOR people established close contacts with the authorities of the Socialist International, which offered fiscal help and advice in Solidarity's activities. Moreover, Wejroch, a representative of Gdansk Solidarity, met with the employees of the U.S. State Department Intelligence and Research Bureau and told them about events in Poland.

We could quote ad infinitum the examples of such "strange" business abroad. That is why the Solidarity decisionmakers tried to set up their own network of representative missions, which were to be raised to the status of embassies, following a coup in Poland. Such was the true intention of the "private initiative" of the individual members of Solidarity leadership to set up bureaus, the first "harbinger" of which was Przetakiewicz's Bureau in the United States.

COMMENTATOR CONSIDERS SOLIDARITY'S FUTURE

FM181627 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Henryk Kubichi article: "Within the Framework of Martial Law"]

[Text] One

We now have both the PZPR clock and the Solidarity clock within the framework of martial law. The latter does not work -- it needs winding up. Many party members and, certainly, the state authorities have a difficult nut to crack -- when should that clock be set in motion? Some people fear that someone could again seek to turn the Solidarity clock into a time bomb whereas others would like to see only that clock's face once trade union activities are resumed. They wonder whether its cogs, which are, in their view, dangerous (that is, the right to strike and supervise the authorities), from which so many negative movements ensued and a forced march toward an abyss originated, should be preserved.

Two

Not very long ago -- a few weeks before martial law was introduced -- efforts were begun on the initiative of some Solidarity activists and organizations to exclude the party from enterprises. Blindness and intolerance of this kind toward "competitors" can bring nothing good. However, a cunningly conducted referendum among the workforce -- at Zywiec Ponar-Zywiel injection moulding machines plant, for instance -- seemed to confirm the statistical legitimacy of such attempts, but even if a resolution to liquidate enterprise committees were -- let us assume -- carried by a considerable majority, what of it? The statistical picture -- as shown by their electoral successes -- of the popularity of Gierek, Jaroszewicz and many other worthies was obliterated during the summer of 1980 indeed as if by magic. The desires, wishes and aversions of the working people are as capricious as April weather.

If the trade union apparatus began to fall short of expectations (and, after all, irregularities of all kinds connected with it are now being brought into the open), the workforce would immediately drive out also those aparatchiks. Obviously, enterprise committees must also show that they are useful and gain the confidence not only of the management but also, and mainly, of the workforce. Maybe Solidarity activists, who were carried along on a big wave, did not have to particularly strive for popularity. Any action on their part "to please the audience" was applauded. Party members certainly envied them their successes here and there and they could rightly complain about unequal chances -- for no holds were barred as far as Solidarity activists were concerned, whereas we were unable to apply a number of holds.

However, if we consider this bogus rivalry dispassionately, we will reach the conclusion that what we frequently had was contests between boxers and... chess players. Did it have to be so? No, it did not.

Even though in principle they obviously work on different wavelengths, both the PZPR and the trade union apparatus have a similar task -- service to the working people. Let us say that the party works on "long" wavelengths whereas trade unions work on "medium" or "short" wavelengths. But this does not mean at all that one of these organizations is to play the main role and the other merely an episodic one. In any case, how many beautiful episodes there are in plays and films without which many of them would be unthinkable.

Three

I even believe that within -- let me emphasize this point -- the framework of a similar mission, the distribution of roles between the party and the trade unions would not be by any means either rigid or precisely determined. This means that, provided general constitutional and political structures are abided by, this distribution of roles can be unrestricted.

It would depend on the specific circumstances under which activities were to take place among a given community, on the specific predispositions of individual activists and so forth.

If any workforce wished to go on a pilgrimage to Jasna Gora, trade union activists could naturally deal with the matter, wheras any setting up of a sociopolitical Marxist university, for instance, would come within the province of PZPR activists. However, general plans for leisure time, entertainment, participation in culture, and expansion of the material basis for culture which is to be put at the workers' disposal could be prepared jointly. In any case, PZPR and trade union activities can be mutually supportive and complementary in many spheres.

Such cooperation does not have to be idyllic. In any case, whenever any essential difficulties and clashes appear they may well lead to crockery, pots and utensils being broken, even in a harmonious household. Conflicts cannot be ruled out. What is important is how they are resolved and generally, whether you want to resolve them peacefully or whether you, unfortunately, take up arms. Let us hope that no drastic situations will arise, because if it did come to any final settlement of accounts one of the two sides -- or both -- (I refer to the trade union and party apparatuses) would have to take the workforce's wishes into account and even give way.

Obviously, everything looks easy on paper whereas many more frictions could occur in real life. On the other hand, however, such an experience -- a catharsis -- is bound to have at least one positive result, namely the fact that neither the PZPR nor the trade unions can any longer confine themselves to old practices and that they will undoubtedly draw conclusions from past mistakes.

We have recently been enumerating -- maybe too one-sidedly -- Solidarity's mistakes. The impression may be gained that, with the media at its disposal, the party is now seeking revenge for the humiliations it suffered in the past. Let us recall, however, that a list of the party's mistakes was drawn up previously by the very same media and no less meticulously. And, whenever necessary, specific examples of ineffectiveness, dishonesty or weakness on the part of our party officials and ordinary members will continue to be brought to the attention of the public. No one can rely on leniency, and this also applies to us journalists.

Four

Within the framework of winter and martial law our watches -- the watches of this country's citizens -- are ticking away. "Time does its own work but what about you, man?" J.S. Lec once asked and this question has remained topical.

RZECZPOSPOLITA BLAMES SOLIDARITY FOR ECONOMY

LD161008 Warsaw PAP in English 0845 GMT 16 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (PAP) -- A commemorative commentary of the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily marking the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw by the 1st Polish Army and the Soviet Army reads in part:

"On the liberation day, the Polish Army Guard of Honour will perform a gala change of guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw's Victory Square. The guard soldiers this time will wear the historical four-cornered caps (rogatwyka), in a reference to the traditional Polish military head-gear. This reference to the beautiful Army traditions on this very day and in this city is of greater than just symbolic importance.

"It is impossible to resist the need to recall all that which some people were trying to cross out in the past months so lightheartedly and inconsiderately. That the toil and the heroic struggle for Warsaw was followed by the years of strenuous and heroic work, that we ourselves, with our own hands, raised this city from ruins and ashes, that though many mistakes were made in the reconstruction and development of the capital (like the lack of underground railway) -- yet we can be proud of Warsaw. And there is the reflection: Now we are also capable by ourselves, by our own effort to raise the capital and the entire country from the ruins of the economic, social and political crisis."

Replying to the question why Poland failed to use the chances held out by the government anti-crisis programme, presented in mid 1981, and overcome the economic crisis, the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily points to at least three stumbling blocks which the Solidarnosc extremists deliberately pushed through in order to whip up economic and social chaos.

One was the Solidarnosc's "no" to an immediate sweeping reform of retail prices -- a condition to boost the market supply of industrial goods to motivate the farmers to sell more meat and grain to the state.

The second was Solidarnosc's "no" to the government's moves to prevent a slump in the coal output when in 1981 an output drop of every one million tons entailed lost industrial production worth [word indistinct] billion zlotys, loss of jobs for 2.5 thousand people and a loss of hard currency earnings by at least 70 million dollars.

The third was Solidarnosc's numerous actions to block Polish exports under the demagogic slogan of home market protection when the very cut in exports entailed a worsening of the supply of materials for industrial production.

Thus, the daily sums up, "under the slogans of democratization, an anarchization of socio-economic life was being carried into effect in order to more easily exploit the social discontent for the fight against the authorities and for power. Under such conditions martial law was becoming a logical alternative to the further pushdown of the country into the abyss of crisis." Novelist Bohdan Czeszko writes in the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily that he thinks "that in 1956 and the following years a tremendous and unrepeatable chance to remodel the Polish social and state existence was wasted and now we have what we have."

Referring to the recent decision to establish in Poland the tribunal of state to try former V.I.P.s for their abuse of office in the 1970s Bohdan Czeszko continues that "the possible trial before the tribunal of state in case it is formed by the Sejm is much too little....We will show the world how stupid, incompetent and narrow-minded people were ruling our country for a decade, and their nothingness will get its railing, caricatural picture. Yet the basic question, one of "the simple questions": "How was it possible?" and "what next?" will remain unanswered.

"The process of renewal means proceedings aimed at establishing possibly objective truth. If such a process is taking place, what is needed is a just tribunal. And it exists in every thinking man. I want to say: it should exist.

"The martial law does not mean that the process, which will still go on in ourselves along its own track, has been abolished.

"The Polish communists should particularly see to it that this process is not being abandoned because there has happened nothing to justify a sprightful state of bliss."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SOLIDARITY 'CAMPAIGN'

LD201008 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP) -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published a commentary by Marian Nowinski on Solidarnosc noisy protest campaign launched under the slogan of protecting those jailed for their political convictions, in spite of the fact that there were no such prisoners in Poland.

"There were two basic aims of that campaign," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

"The first one was to discredit public order enforcement forces which led to the weakening of the state, devastation, anarchy in social and economic life. That action was particularly intensified after the events at the session of the voivodship people's council in Bydgoszcz and was promoted with much momentum," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continues.

The second aim of Solidarnosc's action was to protect fugitives and common criminals serving their sentences in jail in order to gain their support, hoping that at the time of a general action against the socialist state they would be released from prisons and immediately join counter-revolutionary forces, becoming the most militant elements determined to destroy public peace and order and dispose of the state representatives and party activists," it added.

"Of course, this has been neither talked nor written about openly. That aim was subtly disguised with rich phraseology about the protection of citizens' rights," concluded ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

DAILY CHARGES SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS WITH THEFT

PM141549 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 7 Jan 82 p 4

[Beleslaw Ordowski article: "Thievery and Politics"]

[Excerpts] It appears that no one knows what has happened to Z194,700 belonging to the Solidarity enterprise commission at the Municipal Transportation Enterprise [MPK]. Who stole this money? Goodness knows, especially since there was so much muddle at work and since -- as it so strangely happened -- the trade union cash was looked after by people like Zbigniew Rybarkiewicz, for instance, who had a criminal record. As court records show, in 1971 he was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment, deprived of civil rights for 2 years and fined Z5,000 for housebreaking and theft.

In fact, at the MPK, Just like A. Slowik and A. Trautman, who was sentenced on seven counts for criminal offenses (after the 1980 streetcar workers' strike ended he "roused the men" and prolonged it by 2 days). Z. Rybarkiewicz was bent on taking action and rising to power. Rybarkiewicz liked to be where the money was and, therefore, became the NSZZ Solidarity founding committee's....treasurer. He was long in charge of trade union money.

When he eventually became a Solidarity Presidium member at the MPK he handed over the cashbox to Ryszarda Herynowska, an up-and-coming free trade union activist and employee of the bookkeeping department, who was even elected representative to the General Assembly of Representatives of Lodz enterprises -- which has the highest trade union executive in the region and as such consisted of Solidarity's leading activists. At least, this is how it should have been.

Tadeusz Zwiedrynski also organized and supervised trade union activities at the MPK. After being elected deputy chairman of the Solidarity Enterprise Commission, he was seconded with several other people for regular trade union work. When he stood for Solidarity elections in July 1981 it was written about him that "all trade unionists consider him a born leader."

Prior to this T. Zwiedrynski "gained experience" in the Industrial Branch Trade Unions in which he worked for many years. Among other things, he became deputy chairman of the city workers trade union regional executive in Lodz. Later, he found an even better post -- he became chief bookkeeper at the technical center. But he was unlucky there; that is, he made a slip. As an extract from a register of people sentenced which is in our possession shows, in 1979 T. Zwiedrynski was sentenced for bribery to 2 years, suspended for 5 years, and fined Z80,000.

So the group of people with such records who were members of the workers trade union at the MPK was joined by yet another person. As other Solidarity members at the MPK now say, Zwiedrynski acted cleverly, hiding behind other people's backs. He played his game skillfully. And he was probably the first person in the MPK group to master "Free Europe's" language and use it in his speeches at meetings and over the broadcasting system. So he and people like him talked about the communist regime, the Soviet Union, Moscow's lackeys and usurpers who corrupted young people, falsified history and endangered...everything Polish.

In addition to this politicizing, those people with "clean hands" whom the Lodz streetcar workers trusted engaged, within the Solidarity Enterprise Commission's framework, in various business activities. They distributed brochures, streamers, badges and... meat. They also accepted trade union contributions with a view to investment and donations with a view to acquiring a Solidarity banner for the enterprise as well as some gifts for Italians who suffered as a result of an earthquake. No one is now able to account for all this. Solidarity members at the MPK have been quarreling about these matters for some time.

However, Solidarity leaders at the MPK stopped bothering about the shortfall in the cashbox. They were more interested in politics, even after martial law as introduced several of them sought to organize a strike of streetcar workers, but failed to gain the support they expected. The majority of the workforce had already seen through their treacherous game, their pursuit of personal interests and their objectives, which had little in common with the interests of the workforce and the trade union.

They will be brought to book for their crimes under martial law. Nor can the guilty remain unpunished for their appropriation of public funds. The prosecutor's office will undoubtedly deal with these matters, as it must.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONDEMNS MISUSE OF STRIKE WEAPON

LD160940 Warsaw PAP in English 0842 GMT 16 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (PAP) -- In an article entitled "False Card" Byszard Swierkowski asserts in the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU that "an unparalleled degradation of work was the grossest and inexcusable error of Solidarnosc. The strike, which has to become its trump card and one of the elements of strength, became in the course of time, despite everything, the most important source of its weakness. The unbridled resorting to the strike weapon was not only destroying the idea of work -- a moral command proclaimed for centuries by religions and political doctrines. It also amounted to destroying one's own roots.

"Human solidarity, if it is to be genuine, cannot in the long run thrive on the negation of work but exactly on its affirmation. Solidarity is first of all cooperation and not idleness.

"The strike was to be, at least to some point, the most powerful card. But it happens in a game that even the strongest card fails, especially if there are inclinations to gambling. Furthermore, this card turned out to be false," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

DANGERS OF MARXIST-LENINIST 'DEFORMATIONS' NOTED

AU131503 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Jan 82 p 4

[Jerzy Muszynski article: "Dangers of Deformations of Marxism-Leninism in Social Practice"]

[Excerpts] The practical implementation of Marxist-Leninist theory proceeds under the conditions of the socialist revolution that leads to eliminating the remnants of the old formation of capitalism and to creating a new formation. This is an extremely complicated process, and this is why the room for error is considerable, but in this case we are not concerned with error. We are concerned with more or less conscious and expedient activities that sidestep, deform and ignore theoretical principles, or use them only verbally -- in the way of propaganda -- as a typical guise for measures that are inconsistent with them.

The history of People's Poland has recorded a number of harmful deformations of Marxism-Leninism in social practice. In a simplified way, they can be reduced to two kinds of conditions: the dogmatic-sectarian (1945-1956) and voluntaristic-pragmatic (1957-1980).

The dogmatic-sectarian deformations of Marxism-Leninism were manifested in completely or almost completely ignoring specific national characteristics, which resulted in breaking down the strategy -- established on those dogmas -- of the development of the Polish socialist revolution and construction of the foundations of socialism in our country.

Although the political-internal and international situation in the first years of People's Poland required consistency in action and in managing the revolutionary processes along the lines of socialism, the complete disregard of our country's specifics gave rise to an ever increasing number of disingenious situations that, if fact, distorted the fiber of socialism, which was in any case very weak, and in particular made it difficult to win over to the people's power the enormous masses of the working people from various social classes and strata. In this connection, those responsible forgot about the important Leninist injunction that states that it is necessary to win over to socialism various nonproletarian communities, and to create extensive political alliances of the working people in order to expand the social base of people's power.

The situation in the party itself, especially in its leadership, was disturbing. The differences were stressed by one's attitude toward the national conditions for the socialist revolution, and toward the construction of socialism in our country. The dogmatic-sectarian forces represented by the activists of the former Central Bureau of the Communists [Centralne Biuro Komunistow] in the USSR viewed with suspicion the concepts hawked about by some leaders of the Polish Workers Party who stayed in Poland during the war -- concepts that included demands for giving greater scope to national characteristics in the revolutionary process. An acute internal party conflict did not [as published] materialize in this connection, which conflict produced a victory for the dogmatic-sectarian people, who accused their adversaries of rightist-nationalistic deviations. Later on, it became obvious that there had been no such deviation in our party and that making allowances for our national traditions in the revolutionary process had been an objective necessity. However, before that -- in 1956 -- a serious sociopolitical conflict ensued, which was a direct result of the dogmatic-sectarian dormations in party and state life.

In 1957-1964 (the period of the Third and Fourth PZPR Congresses) efforts were made to correctly align the universal principles of the socialist system with national characteristics which produced stability in all spheres of life. However, dark clouds of voluntarism appeared on the ideological-political horizon. The party leadership and W. Gomulka began to enforce a development program dissociated from the country's potential and completely unrelated to the feelings of society. Such trends continued to gain in strength, and their implementation gave rise to conflicts within the party and between the party and society. Gomulka's vision of People's Poland was too abstract and absolutely out of tune with society's sensibilities.

The stubborn implementation of this vision continued to create tension until finally a tragic conflict came to a head in December 1970 -- tragic especially because the large industrial workers class came out against the party and state leadership. That was a cruel lesson in our national history. Its conclusions were: It is impossible to implement tasks without the workers class, the working masses and without society's approval; and it is useless to create a socialism that is unable to provide for the people what they expect from the socialist system.

Nevertheless, those responsible failed to properly read these conclusions, and although at the beginning of the seventies the correct line was adopted and implemented with regard to developing the socialist economic-social, political and cultural relations, voluntaristic-pragmatic tendencies very soon came to the fore. What is worse, this time the deviation from the theoretical universal principles of socialism, from national conditions and from the reality of life was especially glaring.

The conclusions flowing from the above deliberations are obvious: The construction of socialism is an extremely complicated task and can succeed only if both the universal principles of the process of going over from capitalism to socialism, and the national conditions reflecting the true state of relationships in all spheres of life in the given country are respected. All the deviations from this injunction give rise to dogmatic or dogmatic-sectarian, or voluntaristic-pragmatic deformations, whose painful impact is borne not only by society. They compromise our party leadership, tear apart socialities and stimulate antisocialist forces. This exposes socialism to pitfalls and wrecks irreparable damage to the socialist prospects of development.

POZNAN PAPER WELCOMES TOUGHER PERSONNEL POLICY

PM131731 Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Wieslaw Porzycki commentary: "Firmly and Openly"]

[Text] Whenever times become difficult, probably everybody is inclined to recall the past and his own experiences when pondering what the coming months may bring. As far as I am concerned, the seventies and the struggle which was first suffused with hope and, later, with increasing doubts and was waged by an overwhelming majority of the community for fair and democratic relations in enterprises, institutions, schools and sociopolitical organizations imprinted themselves very distinctly on my consciousness.

Even though often one-sidedly understood, the sense of justice is strongly developed among the Polish people. Consequently, symptoms of the pursuit of personal interests, high-handedness illegally acquired privileges and corrupt practices of various kinds have always aroused strong reactions. Such misdeeds have never been tolerated, and the community has opposed them as effectively as possible.

It is true that in those years the press was far from perfect. Nonetheless Poznan newspapers (like other newspapers throughout the country) quite frequently published critical articles. If anyone had sought to analyze them honestly, conclusions concerning personnel and organizational matters would have suggested themselves. Criticisms expressed at meetings and letters written to offices, party organizations and editorial boards should also have given much food for thought. However, silence usually prevailed.

During that period the "immovable" people were "moved" only in the event of either public scandal or any fortuitous disclosure of corrupt practices involving millions of zlotys. Furthermore, these moves were often made for the sake of appearances, since a number of the people who had fallen short of expectations could later be found in different, generally lower positions.

Following the conclusion of the social accords in August 1980, the process of removal of people guilty of either economic malpractices or abuse of their positions assumed a bigger dimension.

However, generally speaking, it can be said that in the great majority of cases only those against whom accusations of a material kind -- dishonest enrichment, appropriation, venality and so forth -- were leveled had to resign from various state, party and cooperative positions. Only recently efforts were made to rid the Polish socioeconomic body of people who had for some time been ill fitted for their posts (and maybe had been ill fitted for them even at the time of their appointment), either because they lacked the necessary professional or mental and physical qualifications or because they did not possess any organizational abilities.

As a result of the introduction of martial law, firm steps, which were expected by the public, were taken. During the first week, seven voivodas and deputy voivodas as well as 77 city mayors and heads of parishes were dismissed. At long last we have seen a prime minister and voivodas in office dismiss people from important posts because of the incorrect or careless way in which they have been performing their official duties, for lack of work discipline, tolerance of extravagance or incorrect implementation of investments.

People who can remember the methods prevailing during the past 11 years must be aware of the fact that in the past reasons of this kind were insufficient to ensure anyone's dismissal from his post. Things are different now. While not advocating any personnel changes merely for the sake of change, I wish to express the view that it is high time to say goodbye to masters of apparent truths and gimcrack work. If, as they say, everything depends on people, let us at last begin to select them in accordance to the criterion of social needs and their ability to resolve complex problems with a view to an energetic, speedy and clear start from a low level.

'VERIFICATION' OF STAFF AT ALL LEVELS DEMANDED

LD151504 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan (PAP) -- "A consistent removal of evil from our life should be started from a solid and consistent verification of staff carried out in a commissar-like manner at all levels and platforms important for our national existence", said the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in a commentary on the aims of the present personnel policy in Poland. "The time of martial law creates the ideal conditions for introducing a real and effective and not apparent and formal verification of staff in the party, administrative apparat, economy, education, press, radio and television as well as in many other fields of our life, it continued.

"What is a matter of particular concern here is to debar people who at the time of intensified political struggle took ambiguous, anticipating stands or simply chose the side of the political opponents. Today, as the situation is gradually normalizing they are changing like chameleons. Those people are dangerous in that by their attitude to ideological and political issues they are promoting opportunism, procrastination and double-dealing in the peculiar sense of the words", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI added.

"There is a number of branches, services and institutions in which a peculiar 'Trojan horse' can by no means be left, for it would let us hear from it in a situation which would be convenient for our ideological and political enemies", said the commentary. "It is high time we said a firm, commissar's 'no' to such actions by disguised ideological and political opponents", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT -- In Piotrkow Voivodship, the procurement of livestock has risen appreciably recently. In the first half of January the plan envisaged for the whole month was implemented by 195 percent. More than 2,200 tons of livestock were purchased. The daily average for procurement is 248 tons, whereas last December for instance, a mere 67 tons were purchased. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Jan 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH LONGO; DEPARTURE NOTED

Details of Talks

AU192135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, on January 19, the delegation of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party [PSD], led by Pietro Longo, general secretary of the party, who pays a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion greetings were exchanged between the secretary general of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, Giuseppe Saragat.

During the talk, the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and the general secretary of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party highlighted the ascending course of the relations of collaboration between the two countries and parties and expressed their wish to further expand the relations between the RCP and the PSDI, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration. It was assessed that the continuous development of the relations between the two parties contributed to the deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Italy in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields, as well as to the strengthening of the Romanian-Italian collaboration on a world plane.

The exchange of opinions on international questions pointed to the particularly complex character of the world political situation as a result of the continuation and intensification of the policy of force and dictate, of domination and oppression, of the unprecedented acceleration of the arms race, which gravely jeopardizes peoples' independence and sovereignty, the peace of the world.

The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and the general secretary of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party have stressed that under the present circumstances more than ever there is a need for all the states -- whatever their social and political system -- for the peoples, the progressive, revolutionary and democratic forces, the public opinion to take action in view of halting the worsening of the international situation, resuming the course towards detente and promoting a new democratic policy of observance of the national independence, of collaboration and peace, in view of finding peaceful solutions, by means of negotiations, to all states of conflict, in view of eliminating force and the threat of force from the interstate relations. The sides have highlighted the important role played for the policy of detente and peace by the halting of the arms race, by an immediate passing to a curbing of the military spending and of arming, to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in particular, to halting the emplacement of further intermediate range missiles and to a withdrawal of the existing ones, to halting the manufacturing of the neutron bomb, that worsen the tension on the European Continent and worldwide.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Pietro Longo attached special attention to the developments in Europe. In the context they pointed to the importance of focusing all efforts on concluding in positive results the Madrid conference that should give a fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, facilitate the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament as well as ensure the continuation of the Conferences on Security and Cooperation in Europe. During the exchange of opinions the two heads of party have considered the opening of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States to be a positive step that should result in a military balance not by means of intensified arming but by diminishing it to ever lower levels and ultimately in a liberation of the continent from nuclear or tactical weapons.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu and Pietro Long pointed to the necessity that a global, peaceful solution should be given to the Middle East situation, which should lead to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area, on the basis of the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, through the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included, to the guaranteed independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

Stress was laid on the significance, in the current conditions, of the strengthening of collaboration among the communist, socialist, social democratic and liberal parties, the national liberation movements, among all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, security and national independence, for social progress and collaboration among peoples.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the implications of the economic crisis and the widening gaps among states on the progress and standards of living of peoples, of the developing ones in particular, the fact being highlighted that still firmer actions should be taken for eradicating underdevelopment and buidling a new international economic order, as a key problem of world peace and stability.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Nicolae Ceausescu entertained Pietro Longo to lunch.

The two party leaders proposed toasts.

After expressing his satisfaction at the good relations existing between the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu said in his toast:

I consider that the talks we conducted can contribute to the consolidation of our collaboration in the struggle for a policy of detente, national independence and peace, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, for the negotiated settlement of all the problems existing in the world, for renunciation of force and of the threat of force.

Certainly, the problems are complicated enough and require that all parties and political forces, the governments take sustained and highly responsible actions for the cause of peoples' peace and independence, that nothing conducive to worsening the international situation be undertaken.

We discussed -- and I should like to note it with satisfaction -- about the good relations between Romania and Italy, about their development prospects. We have also discussed a wide range of questions. It is natural that different interpretations and opinions exist in the context of such complex problems. But it is essential -- in my opinion -- that we start from the need for the peoples to solve their problems by themselves, as they wish, to choose their development path without any outside interference, that we unflinchingly apply the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, of non-interference in internal affairs. This is a prerequisite for detente, for peace, for a mutually advantageous collaboration.

In conclusion, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the wish and belief that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Democratic Socialist Party would further develop, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and international collaboration.

In his turn, Pietro Longo thanked for hospitality and then said: We must take action for providing better conditions for detente in the world, and, particularly, in Europe. Romania can do a lot in this respect because President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys a prestige passing beyond the frontiers of his country, beyond the frontiers of the European countries and is well-known the world over.

We can do less, but we shall do our best so that our country -- within the European community, the Atlantic alliance and the Socialist International -- should make its contribution to the noble cause of peace.

We are convinced that peace can be ensured in the world if people, belonging to different social and economic systems express the wish to maintain peoples' peace, sovereignty, independence.

You, Comrade President, have taken much interest in the ensurance of peace and collaboration among peoples.

Expressing his hope that the year which began and the years to come will give mankind hope for peace, the speaker said at the conclusion of his toast that PSD Italy would take action for disarmament, for ensuring Europe an ever more important role in maintaining the security and peace of the world.

Longo Departure 20 Jan

AU201002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jan (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, led by Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the party, that paid a visit of friendship to Romania during which they were received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, left Bucharest in the morning of January 20. The guests were seen off by Virgil Cazacu and Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, by other officials.

VERDET CONGRATULATES ALBANIA'S CARCANI

AU192133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet sent a congratulatory telegram to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, on the latter's election to that office. The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional relations between the two countries will witness a steady development, in the interest of the Romanian and Albanian peoples, of peace and international collaboration.

BURTICA RECEIVES HUNGARY'S VAS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU161625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is paying a visit to our country. On this occasion, the sides exchanged views on the development of bilateral goods deliveries and on the economic cooperation between the two countries. A protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and Hungary for 1982 was also signed today in Bucharest. The document provides for increased trade exchanges compared with the previous year.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL -- Bucharest, 15 Jan (AGERPRES) -- The president of the Portuguese Republic, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, received on January 15 Larisa Munteanu, the new Romanian ambassador to Portugal. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Ramalho Eanes. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 15 Jan 82 AU]

COMMENTARY ASSAILS CARCANI INAUGURAL SPEECH

AU192057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Following the known settling of accounts in the Albanian leadership, changes have been made in the Albanian Government, which is now headed by Carcani, former deputy premier. In his inaugural speech, he repeated -- just like his predecessors -- some of the cherished theses of the Albanian leadership about Kosovo. Bojan Dimitrijevic comments in this connection:

Carcani says that -- we quote -- in trying to cover up the greater Serbian terror against the Albanians living on their land in the Yugoslav Federation, the Titoist leadership has gone so far in its impudence that it accused Albania of causing disorders and of interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. According to Carcani, this claim is a fabrication because there are disorders not only in Kosovo and in other places where parts of the Albanian nationality live but also everywhere else throughout Yugoslavia. This is what Carcani says. It is true that the Albanians live on their land in Yugoslavia. But Carcani intentionally forgets that other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia also live on that same land, their own land. He intentionally forgets that because he wants in this manner to justify Albania's claims to a part of the Yugoslav territory.

It is not we who have accused Albania of causing disorders and of interfering in our internal affairs; rather it was Albania that accused itself of all that by stating, in its known series of articles after the Kosovo disorders, its unconcealed claims to Kosovo, falsifying history and claiming for itself a part of the Yugoslav territory. It is nice that Carcani now maintains that that is a fabrication, but his bare assertion cannot erase what the Albanian press said prior to that about Albania's claims to parts of the Yugoslav territory. If Carcani wanted to refute those articles, then he should have said that clearly instead of employing bare assertions which refute nothing of what Tirana has said previously.

After all, the vocabulary that Carcani uses in this connection shows that he has no intention of denying all that. He refers to the Yugoslav leadership as the Titoist leadership, thereby using the vocabulary that he borrowed from the failed 1948 arsenal of the Cominform. He claims that there are disorders everywhere in Yugoslavia, which is nonsense known to every Yugoslav citizen and the world. There are also no longer any disorders in Kosovo, where there are only some sporadic excesses of small groups of irredentists which are condemned by the Albanian population. Perhaps this is what worries Carcani and for this reason he wants to encourage disorders with his speech, and that is nothing but interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

Carcani attributes to the great Serbian terror everything that he wishes to see in Kosovo and -- we quote -- everywhere else in Yugoslavia. That is also a cherished phraseology borrowed from the arsenal of all opponents of Yugoslavia who are trying to divide the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities by telling them about the times of prewar Yugoslavia in the form of a modern fairy tale.

We have no intention of trying to convince Carcani that by their stand in the war and after the war the Serbian people themselves rose against and annulled the greater Serbian policy of their disowned bourgeoisie. We have no intention of trying to convince him because Carcani does not want to know the facts which refute the present irredentist ambitions of the Albanian leadership. These facts do not suit him and for this reason he is fabricating these modern fairy tales. Just like his predecessors who were eliminated by political killings that are characteristic of countries in which the political life is only beginning, Carcani also does not refrain from the greater Albanian aspirations. This must be regretted because, just as it has done until now, Yugoslavia really wants good relations with its southern neighbor. Carcani's rejection of this cooperation, which can only be based on the foundations on which Albania also claims to want to build its relations with other countries, that is on the foundations of equality, noninterference, nonintervention and respect for national integrity of all, only proves the insincerity of Carcani's claims if not perhaps also the involvement of other factors in the Balkans, which Carcani maintains that Albania neither supports nor serves.

The trouble in this connection is that claims can only be verified by practices. Cercani's practices do not prove his claims.

PRISTINA REPORTS KILLINGS OF ETHNIC EXILES

AU191134 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The Stuttgart police have announced that three emigres of Yugoslav origin were killed last night in Untergruppenbach near Heilbronn in Baden-Wuertemberg. They are Bardosh Gervalla, aged 31; Jusuf Gervalla, aged 36; and Zeka Kadri, aged 28. The police are still searching for the killers, but it may be assumed that this was a matter of a typical internal squaring of accounts among emigres in the FRG underground, to which the police believe the victims of this squaring of accounts also belonged. This is indicated by police findings which are not quite clearly worded but are sufficiently suggestive. It is believed that this was a crime with a political background, for among emigres of this kind, with a hostile attitude toward Yugoslavia, there were several currents and groups.

Bardosh and Jusuf Gervalla are brothers, it is learned. They have probably become victims of the circles to which they belonged. The third victim, Zeka Kadri, is said by police to have lived in Switzerland where he had obtained asylum some time ago. It is indisputable that those killed have been living in the FRG for some time. The Stuttgart police announced that a wide search has been organized for possible attackers. A press spokesman said that the Bonn government sharply condemns the killing of the three persons. At a press conference, the spokesman added that the government expresses regret at such squaring of accounts.

BORBA REPORTS TRADE PROJECTIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU191612 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday in the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, representatives of the economic organizations trading with Albanian enterprises discussed the economic relations with Albania during the current year. Members of the secion of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia for Albania were informed of the results of the negotiations between the delegations of the two countries on the commodity trade and the structur of mutual deliveries in 1982. Possibilities for additional exports of Yugoslav products were also discussed.

Under the trade protocol for 1982 signed in Tirana in December, it was agreed that the commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Albania would amount to a total of $130 million, which is similar to the value of trade last year. It has been agreed that this year Yugoslav-Albanian trade would be balanced and the mutual imports by the two sides would amount to $65 million each.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON DJURANOVIC ALGERIA VISIT

Meets With Bendjedid 19 Jan

LD191522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received today Veslin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is paying a 3-day official and friendly visit to Algeria.

During the talk which lasted for almost 2 hours and which was also attended by Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, SFRY ambassador to Algeria Faik Dizdarevic, and by Algerian ambassador to SFRY Abdul hamid Adjali, a thorough exchange of views was carried out on bilateral relations between the two countries and also on main world issues, and especially on the position and role of the Nonaligned Movement in the present international situation. The Yugoslav premier conveyed greetings from president of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher to President Bendjedid and renewed the invitation for the Algerian president to visit Yugoslavia, which he accepted with pleasure.

More on Bendjedid Talks

LD192056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Algiers, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Algeria hold that the nonaligned countries' joint actions are necessary if the present international situation is to be improved.

This necessity was pointed out today by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (government) Veselin Djuranovic, who is now on an official and friendly visit in Algeria.

The Algerian president and the Yugoslav premier emphasized that Yugoslavia and Algeria, and the nonaligned countries in general should consult as closely and frequently as possible.

President Bendjedid and Premier Djuranovic carried out an extensive exchange of views on the situation in Europe, in the Near and Middle East, and in Africa and on the hotbeds of crises. Particular attention was given to the current situation in the Nonaligned Movement, especially in the light of the forthcoming meetings of the nonaligned and their seventh summit.

Yugoslav-Algerian relations were evaluated as good. The two countries' economic relations were said to have reached the level of their political relations.

President Bendjedid and Premier Djuranovic indicated the need for developing more advanced forms of their countries' economic cooperation, such as industrial coproduction, construction of capital projects, technology, and joint cooperation with third countries.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid accepted the invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

Meets Assembly President

LD192050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Algiers, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav premier today had talks with President of the Algerian National Assembly Rabah Bitat. According to the joint assessment, cooperation between the parliaments of the two non-aligned countries contributes to the development of all-encompassing cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria, which is very good in all domains.

The two sides expressed readiness to continue to hold as frequent as possible contacts between the representatives of and cooperation between the parliaments of the friendly non-aligned countries which will significantly contribute to all-round Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation.

Government member Vuko Dragasevic who is member of the Yugoslav delegation, today held talks on Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation with Algerian Ministers of a number of economic portfolios. High-ranking officials of the two countries also held talks in the Algerian Foreign Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR LIBYA 19 JAN

LD191452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, leading a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, left today for the Splaj for a working visit at the invitation of Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, a member of the Revolutionary Council and supreme commander of the armed forces of the non-aligned and friendly Libya. In so doing, General Ljubicic is returning the visit which Brigadier General Jabir paid to our country and to our armed forces last October.

BUDGET REDUCES STAFFS, CLOSES DIPLOMATIC POSTS

AU151951 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jan 82 p 4

[I.L. article: "Which Embassies Will Be Temporarily Closed"]

[Summary] As early as mid-1981, the Federal Executive Council decided to reduce foreign currency expenditures in the federal organs by 10 percent, and this inevitably had to affect the budget of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

"The Federal Executive Council made the first great step last week when it decided to temporarily close nine Yugoslav diplomatic missions abroad, and to reduce the personnel in seven other missions. The embassies which will be temporarily closed are: in Aden (the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen), in Tananarive (the Democratic Republic of Madagascar), in Dakar (Senegal), in Singapore, in Yaounde (the United Republic of Cameroon), Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and in San Jose (Costa Rica). The Yugoslav central consulate in Geneva and the cultural-information center in Cologne will also be temporarily closed."

Yugoslavia has good relations with all these countries in which our missions will be temporarily closed. The Federal Executive Council decided that the responsibility for the affairs of the embassy in Aden will be taken over by our diplomatic mission in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), affairs in Tananarive will be taken over by the embassy in Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania), those in Dakar by our mission in Bamako (Mali), affairs in Yaounde will be taken over by the mission in Lagos (Nigeria), affairs in San Jose will be taken over by the embassy in Panama and the affairs in Singapore will be taken over by the embassy in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) or some of our other missions in that part of the world. The general consulate in Geneva will leave its affairs to the consular department of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bern, while the affairs of the cultural-information center in Cologne will be divided and taken over by the Yugoslav Embassy in Bonn and the cultural-information center in Stuttgart.

Due to economic difficulties and economies, the number of personnel will be reduced in our embassies in Bangui (the Central African Republic), in Montevideo (Uruguay), La Paz (Bolivia), Manila (The Philippines), Brazzaville (the People's Republic of the Congo) and in Wellington (New Zealand). The consultate general in Sao Paolo (Brazil) will also operate with reduced personnel.

Certain economies are also planned to be introduced in our missions attached to the specialized agencies of UNESCO and OECD and to the regional economic organizations of CEMA and EEC.

It is estimated that with closing nine of our missions abroad and by transferring the responsibility for their affairs to our other missions it will be possible to save $360,000 in 1982.

DELO INTERVIEWS LCY PRESIDIUM MEMBER DOLANC

AU161855 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Report on interview granted by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to DELO's Jak Koprivc, Branko Podobnik and Vlado Slamberger "who have prepared it for publication" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] This has been a year of a further deterioration of economic and political conditions in the world. At the same time and precisely because of this, both East and West again and again this year concerned themselves -- at times quite drastically -- with the issues concerning the role of man in social affairs and the issues of participation, management and self-management. In our country we linked the efforts to overcome our difficulties even more to the struggle for new breakthroughs in self-management.

[Answer] What is involved is the influence of the working man -- if I do not say the workers class -- on his place in society, in the production relationship or wherever. This has already been a central issue for several years now and I can say also that this is a central issue of the contemporary world. In Europe we are also witnessing that in all the tense conditions, both in East and West. This process has been in progress for some time.

It was precisely such a mass movement that appeared in Western Europe in 1968 and 1969. That was a movement of workers protesting against working conditions, private property, social order....

[Question] Where are these spontaneous movements today and how can we identify them?

[Answer] Today in Europe, it is the trade union movements that are extraordinarily strong. Trade unions are the organizations which the people -- the working people and workers -- essentially still trust the most. Secondly, look at the peace movements. These movements are certainly not homogeneous. They consist of several parts and sections: For instance, there are the pacifists and we know what they are; then these movements include the people who imagine peace in the same way as the Eastern bloc; and, of course, there is another section which proceeds from the interests of the Western bloc and which aims to equilibrium because it says that equilibrium is peace; and there is the fourth section consisting of the people who truly want peace. The peace movement is a purely political movement not only because its goal is peace but also because of something else. It is very widely spread. It is able to bring out to the streets 300,000 to 400,000 in 2 or 3 days... And the third phenomenon is the ecological one, the so-called green movement. The ecological movement has become a purely political movement. We can say that all these movements are now mainly shaking Europe. Attempts are being made to counter the demands of these movements with the participation, the so-called industrial democracy and so forth. At times this has been considered in our country as something positive, as progress....

[Question] ...Or it has been equated with self-management....

[Answer] ...And it has been said: These are the beginnings of self-management. I think that this is not true. Industrial democracy, the participation of workers in decision-making, workers' controls and other similar phenomena in Europe, that is, the structures which are supposed to establish a link between eployers and employees, are essentially only a pretext designed to dam all these aspirations for a real influence in social relations.

[Question] But it is nevertheless a step forward. It is some kind of a search within the bourgeois society....

[Answer] ...I would not say that this is a search.

[Question] Is it then only a tactic?

[Answer] ...Yes, it is essentially a tactic. I do not think that this is a real search because this search leads nowhere. What is essentially needed in this connection are radical changes in social order and in social and ownership relations.

[Question] ...The entire world is in a state of seething, which is a result of social changes being too slow....

[Answer] I wanted to support that claim with some examples from the West. There is a similar problem also in the socialist states where conflicts are breaking out between the leading structures on one hand and the workers class, the working people and their true original interests on the other. Poland is the best example of that. The movement in Poland, which included 10 million people, workers, is basically certainly progressive. In this connection I am not speaking about the Solidarity trade union....

[Question] ...And about the forces that have attached themselves to it....

[Answer] ...The fact is that Solidarity is not a revolutionary organization; nor is it homogeneous or does it have a revolutionary orientation. Considering the interests of the Polish workers class at this time, I think that the Poles were much more aware of what they did not want than they were aware of what they wanted. Among other things the main problem was this: There was no force that would capture, organize that movement....

[Question] ...That was a spontaneous reflection of the situation of the party....

[Answer] Yes, in the society and also in the party....

[Question] ...Which was not able to orient and use that mass movement to its own advantage.

[Answer] Above all, it must be realized that the Solidarity movement was born as an expression of aspirations of the Polish workers class and the Polish working people to change their positions within the social relations that reigned in the Polish society at the time. That movement had already twice before, in 1956 and 1970, put before the party, as its vanguard, its demands that the position of the workers class and working people within the social relations be radically changed. The movement was certainly an expression of the demand of the Polish workers class to be able to influence the development of the relations in which it lives; and in this connection I do not have in mind only the demands for self-management such as ours. The Polish working people demanded their right to influence both the internal and external political relations, a demand which was evident in all three mass protests. No political force was able to mobilize millions of people on any other basis.

[Question] Let us return to the basic thesis of the first question, that is, that there are people in our country who in a certain way negate the socialist self-managing system such as we have.

[Answer] There are certain individuals who think that all our current difficulties are due to the self-managing system, that that system is unsuitable, that it is not capable of surmounting the situation and that it is not capable of solving the problems which we face. I can say that we are under pressure from certain dogmatic forces which are trying to exploit the present complex conditions to prove that only a bureaucratic centralist statist system can eliminate certain social contradictions; they are trying to prove that we can carry out economic stabilization only with a centralist policy, with statist decision and administrative actions and not by developing the socialist self-managing relations and through accords and agreements.

Who are these people? I think that a certain number among them fail to understand what is involved. They believe that in an administrative system we would be able to solve everything much more easily and quickly. What is actually involved is only a handful of people who deliberately oppose the socialist self-managing system. In my opinion, they are the ones who still have not been able to get over the year of 1948, the conflict with Stalin and the position of the Yugoslav party since then.

I do not claim that they are all of this kind. Perhaps there are also some younger people among them who, proceeding from various radical starting positions, including ultraleftist ones, fail to grasp the reality of the period in which we live.

In the present world situation, Yugoslavia's position is all the more important and decisive as regards the future direction of social processes in the world because the entire world looks at Yugoslavia. If we were an experiment at one time, we are now a reality. But this reality must produce results. Its economic and political results will be the ones which will assert and prove the road which we follow. May I be permitted to say that essentially this will be an example of what socialism is; we spoke about that on a similar occasion some years ago. When I say that, I do not say it accidentally. Socialism was hardly mentioned at the Solidarity congress in Poland....

[Question] The Poles also otherwise rarely mention it....

[Answer] ...Of course, because what they have is far from being socialism. But a great majority of honest people think that that is socialism. This is the reason they oppose it. That is the problem in their country.

[Question] The term counterrevolution is used very often in the socialist countries, in the countries of real socialism. Is not counterrevolution really a perversion of socialism?

[Answer] The main question is: What is real socialism? Do we have real and unreal socialisms? Socialism can only be a social order with known qualities and known relations within it. The term "real socialism" troubles me a great deal. None of the classics of Marxism has ever used it. It has been made in the same way as many other terms: At least in my opinion, because of a very short-term political need for a certain policy. But it has no meaning. What is essentially involved in this connection -- and not only in Poland -- is a deep historical conflict -- in the process of fulfilling the real interests of the workers class -- with the bureaucratic-statist strata holding the power in their hands on behalf of the workers class.

[Question] Nonalignment and self-management are becoming some kind of attributes of contemporary relations. We do not remember anyone ever renouncing nonalignment, no matter what regime might have been in power. And if some complications appear in internal life, then the slogan and demand for more self-management inevitably appear.

[Answer] Why? Nonalignment is the only possibility for our period: what self-management is in internal affairs, nonalignment is in foreign affairs. Only nonalignment and the elements of that movement can make it possible for the internal relations in a country or the relations in the world to change to the advantage of the working people and workers class. In the period of atomic and neutron bombs and terrible chemical and other means which can destroy mankind in a very short time and when both main powers already have enough of all these means to destroy mankind several times over, mankind -- such as it is and at this level of civilization and culture -- can no longer accept the struggle for spheres of interest, occurrences of direct interference in the affairs of others and of trampling the sovereignty of peoples, and remnants of the colonial system.

The nonaligned policy is virtually recognized by all, by both blocs. Today we have reached a stage at which the Nonaligned Movement occupies an important place in international relations, regardless of all contradictions, conflicts and difficulties within the movement and even regardless of wars between nonaligned countries. Essentially, nonalignment has never had such a value in international relations as now. No one in the world can do anything without taking into consideration the Nonaligned Movement. Saying this, I do not claim that the movement has already become absolutely decisive in these relations. Certainly not! But I do maintain that it represents the only prospect for mankind. That is clear. It is not at all important whether the movement will be called nonaligned or something else. What is important is that the principles of that movement become essentially the principles of international relations between states.

[Question] The same thing is happening with self-management. Even those who opposed self-management a few years ago are now introducing that term. They even crucified that word at one time....

[Answer] They crucified it and they even crossed themselves to protect themselves against an accidental infection. I am not using the term "crossed themselves" accidentally. At one time Comrade Kardelj and I were explaining self-management to a statesman of a socialist country. In conclusion that statesman said: "Self-management and God be with you."

If we think about the historical value of the decision of the Yugoslav Communist Party to essentially initiate a process of it handing over to the workers class the power that it had held on behalf of the workers class, then we see what we have accomplished!

[Question] ...Despite the difficulties within the League of Communists because of a lack of understanding of its role in the political system of socialist self-management....

[Answer] ...Absolutely!

[Question] ...In our country also, there are some who would like that party to become a classical political party.

[Answer] And that is not all. It is still happening that for the most widely varied reasons the League of Communists is taking over things that should be considered in the assemblies, executive councils and interest communities. The League of Communists should enable the self-managing structures to begin to do what they are obliged to do under the Constitution. If this is not done, then we will find ourselves in the positions which pull the party backward.

[Question] Has the commission for preparing the report on the work of the LCY between the two congresses, whose president you are, any difficulties? Will you be very critical?

[Answer] The appraisal of the situation and of past experiences present no particular problem. We are unanimous in our appraisals also. A greater problem is the fact that in some spheres we have not accomplished a great deal and that a great amount of self-criticism and criticism is needed, if for no other reason, then to enable the 12th congress to adopt the right decisions for the future. The views on the reasons we have not accomplished certain things are pretty unanimous. There are no problems in this connection! I only fear that, unfortunately, in our country, we still very easily make and adopt appraisals, criticisms and self-criticism and then the subsequent actions do not correspond to our conclusions. This does not apply just to the leaderships but also to people, to every individual.

During the entire stabilization period, we have been talking about reducing investment spending. But what has in fact happened? Since last year, 45,000 new investments have been initiated in Yugoslavia. Who has initiated them? No one else but someone in the communes and republics; precisely the same people who extensively speak about stabilization and excessive investment spending are simultaneously encouraging new investments and such new investments, at that, which provide no guarantee that they would change the economic structure, increase exports and reduce imports. Briefly, they are encouraging investments which are not in accord with the agreed criteria. And at the same time, these same people are critically appraising the situation in which we find ourselves because of excessive investment spending. This can no longer be tolerated. Those who have violated the adopted conclusions will be called to account for their actions and, if it is proved that they have acted contrary to the adopted accords, they will be faced with the final consequence and will be expelled from the League of Communists.

[Question] A few months ago, in our preparations for the 12th LCY Congress we became quite entangled in some complications and even polemics as regards the definition of that congress, that is, the question: Is that to be a congress of continuity or not? There were some who understood continuity as something bad. We believe that it should be a congress of continuity in building and strengthening the system of political self-management.

[Answer] If we speak about a congress of continuity, then that is necessary because certain doubts appeared in the world whether something would change in Yugoslavia after Tito's and Kardelj's deaths.

Yugoslavia Cannot Change Its Internal Orientation or Its Nonaligned Position

This time also when I was in Austria and the FRG, many European politicians asked me: "What will happen in your country, in Yugoslavia? Will you change anything?" I told anyone who asked me these questions that Yugoslavia cannot change its internal orientation, that is the development of the socialist self-managing relations and system, or its nonaligned position and policy in external affairs. It is in this respect also that the 12th congress will be a congress of continuity because it will try to find what is important at this stage for the development of the socialist self-managing relations and the system of socialist self-management, what is important and decisive at this stage for strengthening Yugoslavia's position in the international field from the viewpoint of its nonaligned policy.

It is in this spirit that the congress will certainly be one of continuity of the policy that Tito and Kardelj traced together with the Central Committee and the entire party.

At the same time, the congress will also strive to answer all other currently important social, economic and political questions of our society. The congress will also try to state the view of the LCY on the situation through which socialism, as a world social process, is passing in the world today, and so forth.

[Question] Do you think that the present economic situation has slowed down the process of internal democratization in the League of Communists, the process which should be the condition for the entire democratic social development...?

[Answer] Of course, this is my opinion but it is certain that certain processes have been slowed precisely by the economic situation. That always happens in difficult situations, and then some try to find opportunistic solutions which are, more or less, urgent, quicker, easier..

The appropriate economic solutions for the situation in which we find ourselves can only be sought by further development and strengthening the self-managing system. However, in this connection I do not negate the role of the state. On the contrary. Even if we had the most favorable economic situation today, it is certain that for a long time to come state intervention will be needed to regulate certain things but regulate them in the service of self-management. Whoever fails to grasp that should have no place in the League of Communists. I say this intentionally because we also have phenomena of this kind in the League of Communists..

[Question] At your recent meeting with the editors of the Yugoslav public information media, you especially spoke about the function of the republics and provinces in the Yugoslav Federation and about the specific characteristics of the Yugoslav Federation. Why did you choose precisely that moment to speak about that.

[Answer] For two reasons. First because even some public information media had begun to negate the role of the republics and provinces. They saw a solution for the present difficulties in centralization and considered the federal system a misfortune. What was essentially involved was an attempt in this manner to negate the right of the peoples and their workers classes to decide their own fate, an attempt to deprive them of the right to decision-making on the values which they create. I believe that reducing the republic to some kind of an administrative unit today would be the greatest misfortune and a direct attack on Yugoslavia's integrity....

[Question] ...And also a direct attack on such great revolutionaries at Tito, Edvard Kardelj and others....

[Answer] ...Most certainly. There are some who often and extensively invoke Tito and recall conversations with him. But at the same time they forget that Tito was cocreator of everything that we have. If there is anything that we call Titoism, then Titoism is self-management and nonalignment as well as the equality of peoples and nationalities and the federal system of Yugoslavia. The "saviors" of this kind should think more about that when they speak. The other reason that I spoke on that is related to the problems which we are experiencing in the relations between the provinces and the republics. I think this complex of problems is very sensitive. In this connection we must exclusively proceed from the SFRY Constitution and the constitutions of the Republic of Serbia and the provinces. It is true, however, that many times -- I think mainly for subjective reasons -- we discuss the general problems of relations and not specific difficulties and disagreements. This naturally happens when relations are discussed as though two separate state communities and not the relations between two self-managing communities were involved. But today we have reached such a level of development that we must consider the republics and provinces primarily as self-managing and sociopolitical communities. It is on this basis alone that we must seek the relations corresponding to this quality. The republics are, objectively and in principle, socialist self-managing communities and, at the same time, also states which are linked together in the federation.

They are holders of the interests of their workers classes. They are sociopolitical communities that have their interests and their meaning in such a self-managing state as ours. Taking into consideration all the negative elements in the activities of the republics and all criticisms and remarks that we make about their actions, we cannot now allow the institution of the republic, as the sociopolitical community, to be blamed for the situation in which we find ourselves.

Look at the press. Our press was full of reports that the republics have failed to reach agreements on oil, on the plan and so forth. And the people then began to ask: Are the republics really to be blamed for all that. And then the phenomenon of some kind of a Yugoslavism appeared as a form of protest against this situation. This Yugoslavism is not based on any centralist positions but is simply a protest against this situation. But there are some who would like to exploit this Yugoslavism for something quite different, and that is not good.

[Question] In our traditional new year converstions we have often wondered whether the time for sobering has begun. What can you say in this connection for this year. Has a sobering extended to all spheres of social life, including politics?

[Answer] I do not think it has. I do not think that everyone has as yet come sufficiently to their senses. They still behave as though nothing has happened. Many still do not understand what kind of an economic situation we are in and what should be done. The time has come now when our entire society, the League of Communists, all subjective forces and all Yugoslav people must realize that it is no longer possible to go on this way. At this time, the primary task of us communists is to tell the people the whole truth without any glossing over. It is in this way alone that we will be able to radically change the way of life and work in all social spheres.

DOLANC REPORTS TO LCY PRESIDIUM ON PARTY WORK

LD191820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Within the ambit of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, the LCY Central Committee Presidium today discussed a part of the report on the work of the Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and their organs between the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses. Presidium member Stane Dolanc read the introductory report.

After discussions at the Presidium level the draft report will be discussed in its entirety by the Central Committee at its next session. After the LCY Central Committee session the report will be made available for public discussion. The presidium also discussed some questions pertaining to is current activity.

THREE ALBANIAN ORGANIZERS TO BE TRIED IN ZADAR

AU191611 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 82 p 10

[R.K. Report]

[Text] Zadar, 14 Jan -- The Zadar District public prosecutor's office has filed indictments against Adem Cekaj, 21, a student from Decani, Muhamet Bitici, 22, of Suva Reka, and Fadil Bufaj, 21, of Decani, for their organized activity against the SFRY state and constitutional order. As soldiers of the Yugosalv People's Army during the past 2 years, they were actively angaged in organizing a group of young men of Albanian nationality for the illegal Red People's Fron nationalist and irredentist organization, which has its seat in the city of Kukes in Albania. Their plan was to prepare as many members of the Albanian nationality in the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as possible for "social and national liberation from Yugoslavia" and for unification with Albania. The leader of the "troika" was the student Adem Cekaj, who recruited and "prepared" for his goals the other two defendants while they were still serving their regular military service terms. Their task was to work as much as possible to expand their organization.

As we have been informed by the Zadar District public prosecutor's office, the trial will open on 25 January.